The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,801 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 1886.
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th ,,
M BENGAL	4500	800	W. D. Andrews	15th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Haselwood	29th ,,
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	9th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. All the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3560	700	W. Barratt	15th ,,
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	29th ,,
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	4,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	550	16th ,,
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	16th ,,
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 110

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	2nd Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th Sept., 1886.

THE MACIVER LINER s. s. EUROPA, has ARRIVED from ANTWERP and GLASGOW, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th September 1886.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "THE TRUSTEES and MORTGAGEES POWER ACT 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of CHARLES MATHEWS, formerly Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, Indian Government Dockyard, Bombay, and Surveyor to the Fort of Bombay, but late of No. 13, Cambridge Villa, Arundel Road, Dorking, in the County of Survey, deceased, who died at No. 13, Cambridge Villa aforesaid on the 5th day of November 1885, and Probate of an authenticated copy of whose Will was on the 9th day of July 1886, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Charles James Hall, Engineer, Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay, one of the Executors named in the said Will, to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency (reserving the right of Thomas Anderson, the other Executor named in the said Will, to come in and apply for Probate thereof) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said CHARLES JAMES HALL, on his behalf at their office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 31st day of October 1886, as after that date the said Charles James Hall as such Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said deceased then in his hands according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have noticed as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 13th day of September, 1886.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Executor's Solicitors.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY

2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 4th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th September, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET

POSSESSES GOOD BODY WITH PLEASING FLAVOUR.

TREACHER and Co.'s importation of this wine is unequalled at the price; the great demand and the good repute it has obtained sufficiently testifies to its excellence.

Per doz. Cash, qts. Rs. 14-8, pints Rs. 8-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possesses in a eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles.....per dozen,	6	8
Half-Bottles..... ,,	4	8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STATIONERY,

Received by last Mail,

Can be had of the STOREKEEPER,

Bombay Gazette
Steam Press.

NOTE-PAPERS.

	Rs.	a.	
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable and cheap sheet	1	8	per ream.
SUPERFINE CREAM Notepaper, "S.D. 5," better quality than the above	2	0	,,
"RELIANCE" Notepaper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	,,
THICK CREAM LAID large size Notepaper, highly glazed, thick	2	8	,,
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface, very good imitation of hand-made paper	3	4	,,
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good post paper	2	8	,,
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	,,
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable note paper, Cream Laid	2	8	,,

All the above are in 5 quire packets.

ENVELOPES.

RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2	0	per 1,000
BLUES.—Blue laid envelope, perfectly opaque and strong	2	0	,,
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2	8	,,
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	,,
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3	8	,,
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	,,
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as handmade, to match bank large post, (cream or azure)	4	12	,,
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2	0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	,,
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1	4	,,
VALUABLES.—Handmade envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon or deep blue inside, very strong envelope	1	8	per 100

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY CASES—With brass clasp, containing 100 superior Notepapers and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
APSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 Notepapers, and 48 Envelopes, double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, mottled grey, white or cream colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	,,

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

Samples free on application.

INDIAN TEAS,

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE-LIST.

	Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens. { 1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
{ 2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
{ 5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets ... ...per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest in 2 lb. packets ... ...per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green) ... ...1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest ... ... ,,	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE { in 1 lb. packets ... ...per packet	1	0
{ in 2 lb. packets ... ...per packet	2	0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea...per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

	Per 2 gals. Rs.	a.	Per 4 gals. Rs.	a.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)	22	8	43	0
COGNAC **** do.	36	0	70	0
COGNAC *** do.	32	0	62	0
COGNAC ** do.	27	8	53	0
COGNAC * do.	25	8	49	0
SHERRY, Manzanilla	22	8	43	0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents ...each			4	0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown			3	0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.			4	0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING!

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of experienced EUROPEAN CUTTERS, and perfect satisfaction is at all times guaranteed.

Our STOCK for this SEASON has again been personally selected by our Mr. Asquith from the best known WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, and will be replenished by regular shipments of the NEWEST GOODS. A. L. & W. beg to draw attention to their

Specialities for Evening Dress Suits.
Do. do. Hot Weather Wear.
Do. do. The Homeward Bound.
Do. do. Garden Parties, Levées.
Do. do. Wedding Garments.
Do. do. Tennis, Boating, Cricketing, etc.
Do. do. The Hills and Cold Climates.
Do. do. Breeches, Riding Trousers, etc.
Do. do. Ulsters.

PATTERNS, CATALOGUE AND PRICES WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

ASQUITH,
LORD AND WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
Estd. 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. 1870.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.

CENTRE SECOND WATCHES.

A fine large size, Sterling silver, keyless, crystal face watch, with long Centre second hand, and pusher to stop the balance. Very neat appearance, strong and durable. Especially useful to Doctors an Engineers. Price Rs. 60. 2 years guarantee.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

We just received a small consignment of white metal keyless Chronograph watches of excellent quality. Price Rs. 50.

A decided improvement in these watches and likely to be much appreciated by horse-timers will be found in the Second hand starting direct from the figure 12 without retrograding first to the extent of 1-5 of a second as is the case in almost all Chronograph watches.

SILVER REPEATER WATCHES.

Many persons have hitherto been debarred from buying one of these useful watches on account of heir high prices. We have succeeded in manufacturing a Repeater Watch far less complicated in construction than those hitherto sold, and are now able to offer a fine hunting or cut-hunting, keyless

REPEATER WATCH.

in extremely heavy Sterling silver case for Rs. 165 only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

"SPECIALLY SELECTED" "THE LATEST NOVELTIES." WALKING WITH HARD BARKS STICKS.

Hazel, Spur Oak, Orange, Olive, Bark Thorn, Ceylon Vines, Cherry, Wangee, Cactus, Black Thorn. } From Rs. 1-8.
Silver Mounted, for presentation ... ...From Rs. 5.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT: MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co., No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT: JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, PHAIDOWNEE.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY

KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,

GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 28th September 1886, at 6 o'clock p. m.

H. P. YELD, Surg.-Major,
Hon. Secretary.

20th September, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that DOSSABHAI FURDOONJEE MOGUL, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. Any and all person and persons having any claim in and to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Churney or or Karelwaddy Road in the Island of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 177 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the collector of land revenue under old No. 45, new No. 294, old survey No. 111, and New Survey Nos. 11-3090 and 2-3093, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the vacant ground belonging to Kalkhoosro bin Merban Eranee, on or towards the west by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Kooka, on or towards the north by the aforesaid Churney or Karelwaddy Road, and on or towards the south by a Sweeper's passage.—Dated this 20th day of September 1886.

PESTONJEE & RUSTUM,
Purchaser's Attornies.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, Limited.

ON and after the 10th October 1886, this Company will sell by its own agents their best Crysal Ice unequalled by any in India, in any quantity, as two pies per lb., at the Company's Factory, in the Fort and the following depots :—

Fort	In Pow Bazzar.
Town	Crawford Market,
,,	Pydhowne.
,,	Chira Bazzar
,,	Grant Road.
,,	Khumballa.
,,	Byculla.
Bandora	Near the Station

SADANAND BALCRISHNA & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION, POONA.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARN will OPEN the Poona Fine Arts Exhibition, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 2nd October.

TOM LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary.

CONTRACT FOR LABOR
IS INVITED AT ONCE
FOR
BUILDING SALT WORKS.

Apply personally to "B." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

"NEW TO INDIA."

THE most aromated MALTA CIGARS. Never wormeaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Pomiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

No body should remain without a trial.

Apply to

MALTA CROSS
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.

Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars, Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. SORRENTO arrived from HULL and ANTWERP, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th September, 1886.

THE BERARS OIL MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 19, Church-gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th October next, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business viz :—

1. To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report.
2. To Appoint Directors.
3. To Appoint an Auditor.

By order,
BANAJI KATRAK & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 27th September, 1886.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of RATIONS, CLOTHING, BEDDING, COOKING UTENSILS, MEDICINES, COCOANUT-OIL, &c., for the inmates of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, for three years from 1st January 1887, will be received by the undersigned up to 20th October 1886. No Tender will be received after that date.

2. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement, and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

3. Particulars regarding the Articles to be supplied, and the conditions of the agreement can be learnt on personal application to the undersigned at his House, No. 109, on the Kalbadevi Road, between 7 and 11 a.m. every day.

4. Tenders should be submitted in the form which will be supplied by the undersigned on application on payment of a fee of one Rupee. Tenders in other forms will not be attended to.

5. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest nor any Tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By order of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution.

NARAYAN PANDURANG, Secretary,
D. S. I. and R. Institution.

Bombay, 27th September 1886.

INVERTED GLASS-STOPPERED
SPECIMEN BOTTLES.

Very useful and convenient for keeping specimens of GRAINS, SEEDS, &c., in office showrooms.

Per doz. Rs. 12.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PULVERMACHER'S
GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS.

THESE are either narrow or broad, and are used for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Indigestion, Liver, Chest, Nervous Complaints, &c., &c.

Nos.	0	1	2	3	and	4
Rs.	16-8,	13-8,	10-8,	7-8,	and	3-12.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER MADON'S
HEALTH CORDIAL

IS an indispensable article in restoring lost Nerve and Brain Power. Is a specific cure for Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervous Debility, and enemic conditions generally. Excellent results attend the employment of this Cordial in treatment of Convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and 2-4.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS,
BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
CATARACT SPECTACLES,

Concave Spectacles (for short sight).
Convex Spectacles (for long sight).
Concave or Convex Eye-glasses, single,
" " " folders.
Eye Preserver, or Gogles, Blue, Green, Neutral and Smoke-coloured.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE GREATEST BOON EVER INVENTED FOR MOTHERS AND WET NURSES.

GELDART'S
GALACTAGOGUE,
OR MILK PRODUCER.

Geldart's Galactagogue not only produces a plentiful and naturally healthy flow of Milk, but by enriching the blood, converts the watery nourishing fluid into a rich, healthy, nourishing diet. It is highly recommended in all cases of debility, pain in the side, &c., and is a capital remedy for Indigestion, Flatulency, and Headache.

Per bottle, Rs. 2 and 3-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of GUNPURSAD PRANLAL, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

RAMPURSAD PRANLAL, PARVATI-SHANKAR PRANLAL, and DAYASHUL PRANLAL, the brothers of the said deceased.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 23rd day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-six, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 24th day of September 1886.

Messrs. HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAH JADOWJEE KHORIDAS of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to the undersigned, MOOLJEE PURSHOTUM, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, at Cazi Syed Street, in house No. 102, in writing, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered having been waived. All that two pieces of land or ground with the premises standing thereon, situate at Parel Kank Road or Bhoiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded on the east, by the property of Sutton Pandoo Thakoor, on the west by public passage, on the north by the property of Kessow Tookaji Thakoor, and on the south by the Parel Tank public road, and which said two pieces of land containing by admeasurement 1,215 square yards or thereabouts and is assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 1,225 and F Ward No. 2,531 and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 108, 176 and New Survey Nos 9, 2, 461, 121 and 36 and was formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Shah Jadowji Khoridas.—Dated this 27th day of September, 1886.

મુલજી પરશોતમ.
i. e. MOOLJI PURSHOTUM,
Purchaser.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow.—This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

A RUSSIAN TEACHER wishes to find Scholars in this City or in Poona. Apply to M. Criouleansky, Bombay Hotel, Fort.

SENIOR COMPOUNDERS REQUIRED, at once, by KEMP & Co., Ld., Fort.

ALBUMS.—A choice Stock from a Manufacturer in Berlin. Prices varying from Annas 8 to Rs. 21 each. Inspection earnestly solicited. Cheapest offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED.—A BILLIARD TABLE in miniature, 10 by 5. Apply to "D. A.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TONGA, as good as new, suitable for a Horse or pair of Ponies. For sale. Cash Rs. 300. Apply to "Albert," Bombay, care of this paper.

WANTED.—A thoroughly reliable EUROPEAN WOMAN, to go up-country as Child's Nurse. Apply to WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BEFORE ordering for your Clothes, please inspect the Fancy Tweeds, &c., at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors Bombay, where a really English fit can be had at cheap prices.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—Applications for the post of Head Master (with testimonials) will be received by the Secretary (146, Middle Colaba). Salary Rs. 125-per mensem, with quarters for a single man, or married couple without family.

A LADY (wife of a retired Captain) receives Indian Children. House charminly situated, South Coast. Healthy Country-place. Terms £15 per annum. Excellent references. Mrs. WALDSON, Lyndhurst Lodge, Littlehampton, Sussex, England.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Cheap and comfortable accommodation for the monsoon.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

A MARVEL of cheapness and beauty, combined with accurate time, 18ct. keyless lady's WATCH, Rs. 50 only.—KANNY & CO., 6, Rampart Row.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SOFT FRENCH FELT TERAI-HATS, Rs. 8 (usually sold in Bombay at 13-8) in Navy Blue, Brown and Slate Color.—The Cash Bazaar, Limited, Church-gate Corner.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

TWO GRADUATES are REQUIRED in the Baroda College, one to Lecture in Biology and the other in Chemistry. Address with full particulars, "PRINCIPAL," Baroda College.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.—WANTED CLERKS for selling Ice a Company's Branch Depôts. Guarantee required.—SADAT NAND BALCRISHNA & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Meadow-street, Fort.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

NICE OPPORTUNITY.—We have just unpacked a very good Consignment of Rotherham's Gold and Silver English WATCHES. These Watches are second to none in the world. Prices moderate.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate Street.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

THE MODY PAREL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze, &c., &c., Railway, Wood and Tin works; also other works executed. Orders registered at M. M. Mody and Co., Ld., Ship Chandlers, Hardware Contractors, Mill Engineers, Municipality, Railway and General Store Merchants and Iron Founders, 26, Apollo Street, Fort, or Parel Works.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS, in 2 lbs. and 3 lbs. tins. MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES, ROLLED BACON.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

A DVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secun rabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, contain ng the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot nnas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manage rof the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 400 of 1885.

THE NEW FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
LUKHUMSEY LALJEE AND OTHERS ...Defendants.

Under instructions from Edward Vander Straaten, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, by order of the Court, dated the 21st day of December 1885, and pursuant to the decree made in the said suit by the said Court on the 8th day of April, 1886, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will on the 29th of September, and on the 2nd October 1886, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction on the respective premises the following properties unless the same shall have been previously disposed of by private contract.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th September.

All that messuage or dwelling houses standing on the fazendari ground, situate, lying and being at Jail Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the south side of the Jail Road, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street No. 1-3, ward No. 3,421, street No. 1-8, ward No. 3,422, street No. 9, ward No. 3,423, street No. 10-15, and ward No. 3,424, street No. 16, ward No. 3425, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the properties formerly or now of Peerbhoy Asuck, Allo Padoo, Kessowjee Naik, and partly by Bengalpoora street, on or towards the south and west by property belonging to the Khoja Jumat or community, and on or towards the north partly by Jail Road and partly by a Mahomedan burial-ground, and containing by admeasurement 6,647 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, all which said premises are now in the occupation of several tenants.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd October.

All that piece of ground, with the messuage or dwelling house thereon, situate on the west side of the Dongry Cooly Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 719 and 780 and new No. 6,513, and old survey No. 435 and new survey No. 2,626, and the premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 1,370, and street No. 145-150, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Public road leading to the Bombay Jail and Mazagon, on or towards the west partly by the house formerly or now of Jeewraj Baloo and partly by the house formerly or now of Goculdas Thakersey and Dewcurn Bhajam, on or towards the north by the house formerly or now of Purbhat Ludha, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Kessowjee Naik, and containing by admeasurement 326 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, all which said premises are now in the occupation of monthly tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, attorneys for the Receiver, at their office at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th September 1886.

NOTICES.

W. I. P. R.

AS the PORT of MORMUGAO and RAILWAY are to be OPENED to PUBLIC TRAFFIC at the end of this year, the Services of a Harbour Master are required. Salary Rs. 300, to Rs. 400. All applications to be sent before October 23rd, to the AGENT, Marmugao, Goa.

WANTED, an English knowing SECRETARY for the Viramgam Municipality. An L. C. E. preferred. Pay, Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 80. Apply to PRESIDENT, Viramgam Municipality, before 1st October.

જીભાઇ કેવલદાસ સહી,
Chairman.

Viramgam Municipal Office, 20th September, 1886.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight. etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos —the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

THE SOONERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LIMITED.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 28th September, 1886, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, *viz* :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1886.

2nd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1886-87 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

કા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦

ie., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th September, 1886.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 28th September, 1886, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1886-87, which is estimated at :—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,700
Total..	5,700

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,000
Central Division of Kanara	310
Southern Division of Kanara	2,120
Total..	4,430

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop, if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 10 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawar Bunders will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests ; but no tender of less than Rs. 8 for the former and Rs. 10 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 12th of October, 1886.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forest, S. C.

Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Camp Poona, 4th September, 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary sufings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circuating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the rofession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Cheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.,

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imporatible to compound, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but a short one. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of th extraordinary efficacy of Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £2,500,000
RESERVE FUND 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 62 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 68 0	" 60 0
Dry Kite Choix Champagne	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	" 44 0	" 47 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	" ...
From OTTO PAUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	" ...	" 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer	" 23 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	" ...
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine " "	" 22 0	...
Very fine " "	" 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	" 38 0	...
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
Medoc	" 10 8	...
Chateau de Frands	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	...
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	...
Chateau Laditte	" 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	" 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 22 0	" ...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	" 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	" 12 0	...
BRANDY.	Per 1 doz.	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & Red Bars Span }	" 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy	" 34 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	" 26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Thistle Blend Whisky	Rs. 24 0	
"	" 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend	" 20 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per doz.
St. Paull Beer	Rs. 6 4	" 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	" ...
Hamburger Export Beer	" 6 8	" ...
Bavarian Export Beer	" 6 0	" 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" ...
Pilsener Beer	" 5 8	" 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" ...
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	...
Vin Marasque " 24 Bottles	" 40 0	...
	Per doz. quarts.	Rs. a.
Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	" 19 0	" ...
Finest do	" 20 0	" ...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 4	per tin.
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
do.	1 do.	1 0
do.	2 do.	1 12
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Celiery	" ...	" 0 12
French Beans	" ...	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans	" ...	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 8
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Pease for Soup	" ...	" 1 0
From FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
do.	" 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	" ½ lbs.	0 8

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 15th Aug., 1886.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction (in part) of a New Upper-Storeyed Export Store Room in the Grand Arsenal, Bombay.

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences' Office, Fort, during Office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 4th October, 1886, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 400, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Colonel, RE.,
Executive Engineer, B. D.

Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 20th Sept. 1886

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

BRANC OF THE AL ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure, Duke and Duchess of Connaught for Poona, 12-30 p.m.
Adjourned meeting, Byculla Club.
Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Umballa (s), from Calcutta; Bengal (s), London; and Sator, Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Valetta, for Galle; Clan Fraser (s), Dunkirk Gelert (s), Moulmein; and Poseidon (s), Aden, &c

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on this Railway for the week ending the 4th September 1886 was 68,719, maunds, and in money Rs. 2,894.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.—The Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis will conduct a mission service at St. Nicholas' (Seamen's) Church, Prince's Dock, at half-past seven this evening.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Nawab of Jinjeera arrived here on Sunday, accompanied by eight followers. His Highness has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Walkeshwar.

POLO.—The game this evening will be—Black and Yellow: Mr. Arthur (captain), Mr. Gray, Mr. Pease and Mr. Savile *versus* White: Mr. Baker, (captain), Mr. Cloete, Mr. Barton and Mr. Macrae. Play will begin at 5 p.m.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Succaram Bickoo, living at Chowpatty, reported to the police that his servant, named Rama, had absconded on Sunday, taking with him sundry articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 41-14.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Ahmed Khan Gulabkhan, a day labourer employed on board the Inchmornish, lying in the harbour, while at work on board the vessel on Sunday, accidentally fell into the hold, whereby he sustained serious injuries to his head and face. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Hajee Bilall Hajee Ismail, living at the Moosaffurkhana in Pakmooda Street, reported the theft of three tolas of gold, two silver rings, a silver seal, Rs. 3-8-0 in cash, and a Chinese coin, from a waist belt, of the collective value of Rs. 75. Complainant left the belt hanging on a peg on the wall before going to bed on Sunday night, and yesterday morning he found the articles had been stolen.

DEFRAUDING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Narrotum Oodeyram, a petty merchant, was convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of making a false declartion of goods at the G. I. P. R. goods station, Wari Bunder, on the 16th instant, for despatch to Raichore, and thereby defrauding the said Railway Company to the extent of Rs. 8. Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, head foreman of the Goods Department at Wari Bunder, prosecuted the defendant on behalf of the Railway Company. The defendant was fined Rs. 15.

THEFT.—Govind Pandoo, a Hindoo vagrant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon two separate charges of theft of wearing apparel, consisting of eight *sarrees*, and several *cholees*, of the collective value of Rs. 19-8, the property of Gunga Appa and Soobdyal Gayadin. The accused, on Sunday night, entered the premises of Gunga Appa at Coombarwada through an open window, and finding him asleep, he took two *sarrees* that were left hanging on a string, and was leaving the premises, when some of the inmates of the house arrested him and handed him over to the police. The police, while making enquiries, discovered that the accused had about two months ago stolen six other *sarrees* and *cholees* from the house of the other complainant at Bholeshwar. The accused on pleading guilty to the charges, was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday evening, by the coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Robert Lopez, aged 35 years, recently an apothecary on board the steamship Adowa. Deceased occupied a room in a chawl at Matharpacady, and had been drinking heavily since the 23rd instant. On Sunday night he was seen repeatedly dosing himself with chlorodyne and laudanum by a neighbour, to whom he stated that he was treating himself for dysentery. Yesterday forenoon he was found lying unconscious and breathing heavily. On the police being informed of the matter, he was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The medical evidence went to show that the cause of death was opium poisoning. A verdict of suicidal death was recorded.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

THE resolution of the Bombay Government on Technical Education is now out, and we should ask our readers to compare the views contained therein with those in an article in the *Bombay Gazette*, which we reviewed in one of our issues. We then remarked that the writer of the article had perhaps some knowledge of what was then going on in the official circle, and our remarks were somewhat sharply criticised by our contemporary, who assured us that the views expressed in the article were not in the least 'inspired.' The assurance was as distinct as could be, and we are as much satisfied with it now as then. It is, however, interesting to institute a comparison as suggested above between the views of Government and those of the writer. Technical Education is to be disciplinary and not professional, and a complete fabric of technical education is to grow out of the modest beginning now made, by the process of evolution. Such was the opinion of the writer, and such is the opinion of Government. The coincidence may be accidental; but nevertheless it is interesting.—*Mahratta*.

THE PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THE DECCAN COLLEGE.

The *Mahratta* believes that the Deccan Education Society would not be ready to take up the burden of the Deccan College in the event of its being given up by the Government. The members of the Deccan Education Society it says, in commenting upon No. 2 article on the subject on Saturday, are not at all anxious to step into the chairs left vacant by the departure of Mr. Oxenham and others. On the contrary, they are anxious that the parent College, to borrow the happy phraseology of Principal Oxenham, should live on for ever and serve as a model to the infant institution. It would be unnatural in the Professors of the Fergusson College to step into the shoes of their worthy teachers. On the contrary, it is desirable that they should have teachers whom they venerate, to assist them in bearing the heavy responsibility they have taken on their shoulders. We again assure our contemporary and the sympathisers of the Professors of the Fergusson College that in this matter they are not likely to go against the wishes of the community. They would never take this burden of their free will and accord.

THE HOWARD CHEATING CASE.

IN accordance with the telegram sent from the Police Superintendent of Poona to the Bombay Police, Mr. Howard was arrested at Bombay and sent down on Saturday morning with an escort to Poona, Mr. John Fernandez who bailed him was summoned on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, to show cause before Mr. Snow, why the bail (152 Rs.) should not be forfeited. He stated that at the earnest request of Mr. Howard he consented to liberate him; if he knew in any way that the accused was about absconding to Bombay he certainly would not have undertaken this responsibility; consequently a warrant was served on Mr. Fernandez to pay the amount claimed by the Court.

Mr. Howard when questioned as to why he had absconded, said that he left Poona to invoke the High Court of Bombay for a transfer of his case. He said that he asked Mr. Fernandez to accompany him, but he refused. Before his departure he wrote a note to the Court informing them of his intention. On his arrival at Bombay he intended telegraphing to Poona as to where he was, and his object in leaving this station. The further hearing of the case commenced on Saturday by Mr. John Collett, inspector of the Poona Police being examined. Mr. Collett deposed that the watchmaker Mr. Chandaba called one morning and intimated to him the facts of the case. He told Mr. Collett that he had received information as to where and with whom the watch was pawned. He asked Mr. Collett to accompany him to the Ghorpoori Bazaar where the watch was. Mr. Collett did so. He saw the Marwadi who produced the watch in a case, which the complainant, Mr. Chandaba, recognised as his own—the one he gave Mr. Howard. The Marwadi told him that the watch was pledged for Rs 125. He also showed Mr. Collett two papers, one was in the form of a promissory note for Rs.125 signed by S. Howard, and the other for Rs. 100 also signed by the same person. These notes Mr. Collett brought and showed these to his superintendent. The purport of which he was ignorant of.

Mr. Howard: You say you don't remember the purport of these notes?

Mr. Collett: No, I don't remember. Afterwards I returned the notes to the Marwadi.

The Court: Had you anything else to do with Mr. Howard?

Mr. Collett: No nothing personally.

The Court: Do you know anything about the Marwadi's character?

Mr. Collett: No, I never saw him before.

The Court: Do you wish to cross-examine the witness, Mr. Howard?

Mr. Howard; I reserve my cross-examination. Will your Honour hear my reasons for being absent yesterday?

The Court: I cannot listen to any explanation Mr. Howard.

Mr. Jewajee Sorabjee part-proprietor of the Poona Hotel and *Deccan Herald* was next examined.

The Court: What do you know of Mr. Howard

Mr. Jewajee.: Mr. Howard on his first visit to our office made arrangements for breakfast, tiffin and dinner. On the 31st of July Mr. Howard took his first meal, dinner. The very first night he took two bottles of whisky.

The Court: At what time of the day did Mr. Howard first call and for what?

Mr. Jewajee: He came in the day on the 29th Aug., and stated that he was a journalist. After having a long chat he left and returned the same evening and made arrangements for his meals.

The Court: Anything remarkable about his dinner on the 31st August?

Mr. Jewajee: He called for fifteen bottlee of soda and two bottles of whisky. (Laughter)

The Court: What kind of whisky do you remember?

Mr. Jewajee: I cannot say your Honour, but I think it must have been *Treacher's* or *Andrew Usher's*. This roused my suspicions, and I ordered the butler not to give him any further liquor, and at the same time to present his bill for payment.

The Court—How much was the bill?

Mr. Jewajee: On that day the bill amounted to Rs. 15 6 ans. Mr. Howard said he would pay the bill the next day and so on, but up to this day I have not received payment.

The Court: How long after did Mr. Howard stay in your Hotel?

Mr. Jewajee: He stayed there for a few days after. He used to come and take bottles of soda water as well as his meals. He came for his meals up to the 2nd August. When I applied for the money again, he gave me an order on Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy to take from the sum of Rs. 22-9.0.

The Court: After Mr. Howard left your hotel, did he come there again?

Mr. Jewajee: He used to come and give me something or other to publish regarding his case, where Mr. Chandaba the same watchmaker charged him with cheating, &c., but I never published any of them. The next thing was that Mr. Howard sent me another letter that if Mr. Rustomjee refused to pay, that I could draw the same from the clerk of the Small Cause Court who would pay it (letter produced and marked exhibit E). After Mr. Howard left our hotel I dont know where he was living.

The Court: Did you take any further steps to recover your money?

Mr. Jewajee: I wanted to take steps against him, but deferred doing so as I heard he had filed a civil suit against Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy. When I heard about Mr. Chandaba's case against Mr. Howard I lost all hopes of recovering the money.

The Court: (to Mr. Howard). Have you anything to ask Mr. Howard?

Mr. Howard: I reserve my cross-examination.

Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, proprietor of the *Poona Observer*, was the next witness called in as evidence for the prosecution.

The Court: When did you first know Mr. Howard?

Mr. Rustomjee: When he came to my office and requested me to allow him to write for my paper.

Mr. Howard: I object to his evidence your Honor.

The Court: You are going to object to everything Mr. Howard.

Mr. Rustomjee—Mr. Howard volunteered to write for my paper during the absence of my regular editor. I told him that he could write for my paper, but he would have no more than two rupees an article, and that if it was above a column I would give him two rupees a column.

The Court: Is that your usual payment?

Mr. Rustomjee: I pay this to all my contributors. Your Honour knows it is a mofussil paper.

The Court: Perhaps you have to conduct it on economical principles?

Mr. Rustomjee: Yes, your Honour.

The Court: Well then did Mr. Howard agree to write?

Mr. Rustomjee: Yes, your Honour, and he commenced writing for the paper and said nothing else about the payment. After he began writing, I found your Honour, that he in an article abused Sir E. Grant Duff most shamefully, which I refused point blank to publish. On the 16th August he came to my bungalow and wanted me to make up his account, this was in the presence of one Mr. Wamon Viswanath Sate. I made up his account which amounted to 34 Rupees, 5 of which he had previously taken from me. I told him if he gave me a receipt for Rs. 29 I would give him the money, upon which he asked me to give him Rs. 50 which he would remit me from Secunderabad, but I declined to do so. He then went away and sent me a letter that unless I agreed to the proposal made that morning.

Mr. Howard: I call for that letter.

Mr. Rustomjee: It is with my pleader, sir, in the Small Cause Court, I will let you have it in a hour's time.

Mr. Howard: I don't know how this may be but evidence cannot be given of a document which is not in Court. If this is allowd I am seriously prejudiced.

The Court: It will be produced Mr. Howard, I shall cause all letters to be produced.

Mr. Rustomjee: I took no notice of this letter, so he sent a notice from Mr. Sydenham Smith asking me for the amount due to Mr. Howard by me. In reply I stated that I owed Mr. Howard only Rs. 29, and that if he sent me a stamped receipt I would be very happy to pay him.

The Court: What did Mr. S. Smith ask you to pay?

Mr. Rustomjee: Rs. 296. I sent the money by my reporter Mr. Hodgson to pay it to him, provided he would add to that receipt the words "received in full of all demands," he refused to sign that receipt, so Mr Hodgson returned with a letter from Mr. Howard. In that letter he threatened me, that unless he received the Rs. 29 he would drive by 4 o'clock that evening to the Small Cause Court. The suit that he filed against me came off first on the 25th Aug., but was adjourned to the 11th Sept. on account of the Judge being ill. On the same morning I received a letter from one Alex. Coleman informing me that Mr. Howard had transferred the right of assignee to him. This letter was produced by my pleader in the Court.

Mr. Howard: The Judge took it as———

Mr. Rustomjee: Now you stay quiet. Don't interfere. You owe me Rs. 30-14-0 for advertising in my paper.

The Court: You will have to produce all these letters.

Mr Rustomjee: Very well sir, and Mr. Coleman's letter as well. This case your Honour, was adjourned *sine die* on the second occasion, as Mr. Howard had no right or grounds to proceed with it, unless Mr. Coleman made out a fresh suit against me for the recovery of the alleged amount.

The Court: What is the bill made out for?

Mr. Rustomjee: For the advertisements Mr. Howard inserted in our paper. They were that the undersigned would undertake to draw up memorials and petitions for any one requiring them to the Government and Secretary of State and &c. So after taking away Rs. 29 I find that Mr. Howard is indebted to me Re. 1 14 ans. (Laugther.)

Mr. Howard: That is your statement I see, then you will have to produce all these letters.

The Court: (to Mr. Howard) Did you ever advertise to do those things?

Mr. Howard: Yes sir, and certainly not without payment. (The Bill produced and marked exhibit G.)

The Court: (to Mr. Rustomjee) Then you say Mr. Howard owes you money Mr. Rustomjee?—Yes sir, one rupee fourteen annas.

The Court: Was this claim preferred by Mr. Howard a frivolous one?

Mr. Rustomjee: It was not a just one anyway. The money he claims I never agreed to pay him.

The Court: Have you anything else to say?

Mr. Rustomjee: nothing your Honour, only that he brought a frivolous charge in this same Court against me, for he swore that I called him a scoundrel. This has been proved to your Worship's satisfaction to be false.

Mr. Howard: I don't know sir, if it was proved to your Worship's satisfaction.

The Court: The case was dismissed—Do you want to ask anything Mr. Howard?

Mr. Howard: No your Honour I reserve my cross-examination, will your Honour inform me if in the event of you considering that a *prima facie* case has been made out against me you intend to commit the case to the Sessions for trial?

The Court: Yes, I think I should not be justified in disposing of this kind of case myself, against an European British subject.—*Poona Observer*.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

IN warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of Tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues written by Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this desease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame, Guyot's Tar Solution, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for blader diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Agents in Bombay: Messrs. KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co. THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bengal, Captain W. B. Andrews, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning at 9 a. m., with the Overland mails of the 10th September. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught	Mr Nazir
	Mr Gudiali
Mr and Mrs Davidson	Mr Motabhoy
Mr Ruce	Mrs Arroott and 4 children
Miss Awdry	Mr W R Turner
Major and Mrs Waller & 2 infants	Mr W R Salmon
	Mrs Thompson
Mrs A C Havelock & infant	Mr B Bell
Mr and Mrs D Lawder and infant	Mr J H Addis
	Mr and Mrs Brownupt
Col Godfrey	Mrs H Bailey
Mrs and Miss Godfrey	Mr and Mrs Heenan
Capt Major Keith	Mr Sylvester
Mrs Hammond and friend	Lieut Pascockor
Mr S W Chart	Mrs Maxwell Adams
Miss Bevan	Mr Crofts
Mr R Bowanjee	Mr Hennings
Capt C K Hoskyns	Mr Macfarlane
Rev R and Mrs Walker	Mr and Mrs R T Atkinson
Mr and Mrs Tothill and 3 Daughters	Mrs R Duy Spadding
	Mr J M Braz de Se
Capt S R Harrison	Mr W Lippert

FROM VENICE.

Mr M B Baker	Mr and Mrs Pinkey
Mr Durst	Mr and Mrs Courseuve

FROM BRINDISI.

Comte de Breteuil	Lieut A W Rind
Marq de Breteuil	Mr W D Barrow
Mr Middleton	Surgn Major Tandy
Mr Lindsay	Mr G M Robinson
Mr A R Anderson	Mr R O Maclagan
Mr J McMinn	Mr W E Mears
Mr J J Cooper	Capt McMullen
Mr and Mrs Duncan Irvine	Mr E S Pemberton
Mr G W Deane	Surgn Major Gilligan
Mr F Whitney	Col Grant
Mrs Mears and child	Mr F D Pigott
Mr P S W Fitzgerald	

FROM MALTA.—Major and Mrs Hannay.

FROM PORT SAID.—Mr and Mrs Singh.

FROM ADEN.—Major-Genl Goodfellow.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 4TH TO 10TH SEPT., INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen sent to President Cleveland an expression of deep sympathy with the sufferers by the earthquakes in the United States, and the President answered by telegraph that the message was warmly appreciated in America.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught took leave of the Queen on Saturday at Barmoral, on their departure for India. Their Royal Highnessess' children will remain with Her Majesty during their parents' absence.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne arrived at Balmoral on Wednesday, and had the honour of dining with the Queen.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Marlborough House on Monday afternoon from Germany.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office on Tuesday, at which most of the Ministers were present.

Sir E. Thornton arrived in London from Constantinople on Wednesday morning, and in the afternoon was received by Lord Iddesleigh at the Foreign Office.

The House of Lords sat for a short time on Monday and Tuesday, but the business done was purely formal. Last night, in answer to Lord De La Warr, Lord Iddesleigh said that no doubt the arrangements to be made in Bulgaria in consequence of Prince Alexander's abdication would be in accordance with the provisions of the Berlin Treaty, but it would not be advantageous yet to state the future policy of Her Majesty's Government.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution giving precedence to Supply over all other business for the rest of the session. Mr. Dillon moved an amendment claiming precedence for remedial measures for Ireland. Mr. Parnell asked for an opportunity of bringing in a temporary Bill dealing with evictions, and, the Chancellor of the Exchequer having promised a day for the discussion of the measure, the amendment was withdrawn and the original resolution agreed to. On the report of the Address a discussion arose upon a proposal of Mr. Labouchere to censure Lord R. Churchill's Ulster speeches. This proposal was rejected by 202 to 119, and the proceedings connected with the Address finally closed. On Monday Sir J. Fergusson, replying to a question, stated that the Government deplored the treachery and violence by which Prince Alexander's reign had been interrupted, and would regret his abandonment of his task; that England had no separate duties or interests in Bulgaria; and that the appoint of a successor to the Prince could only be made with the assent the of all signatories of the Berlin Treaty. Some progress was afterwards made in Supply with the Army Estimates. On Tuesday the remaining votes in the Army Estimates were agreed to after some discussion, and the Disturbances at Belfast Inquiry Bill was read a second time. On Wednesday the Navy Estimates were proceeded with. Last night the Civil Service Estimates were discussed in Committee of Supply.

The Conservative victories in West Kent at the late election were celebrated on Wednesday by a banquet at Greenwich.

The British Association brought its successful meeting at Birmingham to a close on Wednesday.

The 19th annual Trades Union Congress was opened at Hull on Monday. Addresses on the relations of capital and labour were delivered both by the retiring and the new-elected presidents, and various industrial and some political questions have been discussed, among the later being the direct representation of labour in Parliament.

Mr. Samual Morley, the eminent Nonconformist philanthropist and former member for Bristol, died on Sunday at his London residence, aged 76.

A Treasury Minute has been issued announcing that a Royal Commission will be appointed to inquire into the recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals.

The agitation against tithes continues in North Wales.

General Buller and his staff are still on their tour of inspection in the disturbed districts of Ireland.

The Government have resolved on permanently increasing the constabulary force at Belfast by 500 men. Some further rioting occurred in the town on Sunday night.

At their meeting on Monday the Dublin Corporation declined to entertain a proposal to present an address to the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on his entry into that city.

The Corporation of Limerick have resolved to confer the freedom of their city on Mr. Gladstone.

At Rathfriland Petty Sessions eight Nationalists and five Orrangemen have been sentenced to two months' imprisonment each for riotous conduct at the election.

The British steamer Ferntower foundered on her voyage from Saigon to Hongkong, only two of her crew and passengers being saved.

Two working miners have been killed by the explosion of a boiler at Linkinhorne.

OBITUARY.—Lieut.-Col. E. S. Mercer; Major Dixon; Maj.-Gen. J. D. Dundas; Rear-Admiral J. Grant Bickford; Mr. Samuel Morley; the Hon. Mrs. Fox Strangways.

THE situation in Bulgaria has undergone another sudden transformation. After being welcomed by his people at Sofia with the same warmth as was evinced throughout his journey thither, Prince Alexander has felt himself constrained to abdicate in consequence of the inflexible hostility of Russia, backed by Germany and Austria, being convinced that by this act of self-abnegation he will best serve the interests of the Principality. A Regency has been appointed, and the Prince is now on his way to Jugenheim.

In answer to an appeal from the Bulgarian Notables, the Czar says that the internal affairs of the country will not be interfered with, but that a Russian Commissary and a military Plenipotentiary will be sent to Sofia to advise the local Administration. Much popular indignation is expressed at the untoward turn of affirs.

The Porte has issued a note on the Bulgarian question to its representatives aboard, in which a strong opposition is expressed to a Russian occupation of the Principality.

Account received at Vienna from Cettinje state that extensive war preparations are being carried on in Montenegro.

An annonymous vernacular proclamation has been circulated in the Punjab calling upon the natives to throw off the British yoke, and declaring a Russian invasion to be iminent.

A telegram from M. Paul Bert to the French Government announces that the King of Annam has returned to Hué, after receiving the submission of numerous Princes.

The Madrid journal *Imparcial* announces that Germany has relinquished her right of establishing a naval station on the Caroline Islands.

Cholera has broken out in Carniola, having, it is said, been introduced from Trieste. The disease is also spreading in Southern Italy, and has appeared in Naples.

The international Convention for the protection of literary and artistic copyright was signed at Berne yesterday.

Serious disturbances have occurred at Corunna, from the resistance of the people to the payment of local taxes, and the military had to be called in to quell the riot. The town has been declared in a state of siege.

A violent hurricane swept over the island of Jamaica on the 19th ult. devastating the crops and plantations, and doing much damage to shipping and buildings.

Further shocks of earthquake have been felt in Florida, California, and other parts of the United States. The inhabitants of Charleston are now recovering from panic, and relief committees have been organized.

The first race for the America Cup between the yachts Mayflower and Galatea took place at Sandy Hook on Tuesday, the former winning by 12 minutes 40 seconds.

An active volcano, emitting sulphurous fumes, blue mud, and rocks, is stated to have appeared at Summerville, South Carolina.

In Burmah two bands of dacoits have been defeated and several others have made their submission.

The rebels at Tamai have been repulsed by the friendly tribes in a sortie with heavy loss.

The Legislative Assembly at Brisbane has rejected by a large majority a motion for the separation of North and South Queensland.

ABDICATION OF PRINCE ALEXANDER.

HIS DEPARTURE FROM BULGARIA.

AFTER entering Sophia on Friday, Sept. 3, amid the rejoicings of the people, Prince Alexander announced his intention to abdicate, and he has now left Bulgaria. The Prince announced his intention to the officers of the army. The scene appears to have been very touching. The following were the Prince's words:—"For seven years I have laboured for the independence and interests of Bulgaria. My constant and special solicitude has been for the army and my officers. I consider them as my family, my children. I felt secure as to my personal position when I saw myself surrounded by officers, who had been my comrades in our struggles for the glory of Bulgaria." As he said this the Prince broke down, his eyes filling with tears. Collecting himself, he resumed:—"On that sad night, having heard a noise, I asked first of all whether there were troops there. "Yes," was the reply. I then felt tranquil, for I had confidence in my army. Despite all the unfortunate events which followed, I have not been disappointed in my officers. They rose to the level of the situation, and proved themselves capable of coping with the troubles which followed my departure. Thanks to Major Popoff and Colonel Moutkouroff—here the Prince turned to those officers and embraced them—the honour of the Bulgarian officers has been reasserted, and I see around me to-day officers who are devoted to me. I can quit Bulgaria addressing praises to those officers, for order will not be disturbed. Whatever the circumstances in which I might find myself, I would place my influence at the service of Bulgaria, and would pray God for her. My heart will ever be with my officers, and I shall be the first to ask to be admitted among them as a volunteer in the campaign for Macedonia. I cannot remain in Bulgaria, for the Czar will not permit it, because my presence is inimical to the interests of the country. I am forced to quit the throne."

When the Prince had finished speaking Major Popoff exclaimed:—"We have been, are, and shall ever be with you. Courage! Forward!" But the Prince replied: "The independence of Bulgaria requires that I leave the country, for if I did not there would be a Russian occupation. Before my departure, however, I will consult with the superior officers and constitute a regency, which will endeavour to protect the interests of my officers. In any case I rely on the army." The Prince afterwards held a Ministerial Council and a Council of War. The Regency which has been appointed consists of M. Stambouloff, M. Karavelloff, and Colonel Moukouroff. The Ministry has resigned, and a new Cabinet has been formed as follows:—M. Radoslavoff, Premier and Minister of the Interior; M. Nacevitch, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Gueshoff, Minister of Finance; M. Stoiloff, Minister of Justice; M. Ivanchoff, Minister of Education; Colonel Nicolcieff, Minister of War. The Great National Assembly for the election of the new Prince, who is generally asserted in Sophia to be the Russian general Duke Alexander of Oldenburg, will meet at Tirnova.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE.

Prince Alexander left Sophia at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 7, for Lom Palanka, on his way, it is believed, to Darmstadt. Before his departure the Prince issued the following manifesto to the Bulgarian people:—

"We, Alexander I., by the Grace of God and the National will, Prince of Bulgaria! Being convinced of the sad truth that our departure from Bulgaria will contribute to her liberation, and having received the assurances of his Imperial Majesty the Czar of Russia that the independence, liberty, and rights of our country will remain intact, and that nobody will interfere in its internal affairs, we inform our beloved people that we renounce the Bulgarian throne, wishing to prove in the sight of all how precious, how dear to us are the interests of our country, and how for its good and independence we are ready to sacrifice all, even that which is more precious to us than life. Expressing our sincere and hearty gratitude for the feelings of affection and attachment, which the whole of our people have cherished for us, both in the happy and sad times through which the country and throne of Bulgaria have passed since we first entered Bulgarian territory, we now set out for the frontier of the principality, offering up, as we shall continue to the end of our days to offer up, the most heartfelt prayers to Almighty God to shield, defend, and help Bulgaria. May she become great, powerful, fortunate, complete, and independent! We have appointed as Regents MM. Stephan Stambouloff, Petro Karaveloff, and Colonel Sava Moutkouroff, and we invite all Bulgarian subjects to submit to and carry out all their orders and regulations. The Regency and Ministry appointed by us will preserve order and peace, so that the position of our country, already so difficult, may not become more complicated. God save Bulgaria! Given at our capital, September 7th 1886. ALEXANDER."

Before leaving Sophia Prince Alexander received the diplomatic corps and thanked them for their moral support and for the advice given him in moments of difficulty. The *Standard's* correspondent says:—

"His Highness, in dignified but pathetic terms, stated that, in consequence of the insuperable difficulties and dangers threatening the country, he had, in the interests of Bulgaria, placed his abdication in the hands of the National Regency. He had returned in order that he might leave Bulgaria rather as a friend than as an enemy, and that he might take leave honourable in open daylight, and not by might driven out like a malefactor. For seven years he had devoted himself, heart and soul, to promote the happiness of the nation committed to his charge But the influences against him were too powerful for him to withstand. Perhaps also his youth and inexperience were to some extent the cause of his ill-success. He had laboured to the utmost extent of his powers to accomplish a noble, if difficult mission; but he had failed. All Europe had been against him. What had sealed his fate was the Constantinople Protocol, which, placing him in the humiliating position of a Turkish functionary, had shaken his prestige, and given his enemies the opportunity of undermining his position."

The correspondent thus describes the departure of the Prince:—

At four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon Prince Alexander bade a final adieu to Sophia amidst the unfeigned grief of a sorrowing and disheartened people. The palace was crowded with representatives of every class of the population, civil and military. They had come to take a last farewell of their brave Prince, to whom they are so deeply attached, and who is being torn from them, in opposition to the express wishes of an overwhelming majority of the population of the two Bulgarias. When at length the Prince started from the palace, he rode through streets crowded with an orderly multitude, grieving at his departure. From the palace to the suburbs, the streets were kept by the troops of the garrison, who appeared only with their side arms. Along the road leading to Lom Palanka, by which the Prince travelled, the crowd extended for several miles. As he passed for the last time out of the Great Hall of the palace the Prince was evidently under the influence of strong emotion; but he succeeded in mastering it, and, bidding farewell to each of his friends with his usual manly dignity and grace, he crossed over the square to the Guard House. From the 200 officers here assembled his Highness took leave by thrice saying "Adieu!" whereupon he entered his carriage amid a profound silence, only broken by the sobs of the spectators. Standing up in his carriage and taking off his hat, he bade the people a last farewell, and then, amid the strains of the Bulgarian National Hymn, drove off through the dense and sorrowing crowd. The Prince's carriage was followed by a long procession of vehicles, conveying officers and civilians of all classes, who had come to escort his Highness on his final journey out of the principality. The Prince's flag, with the lion rampant, no longer floats over the palace, where for the past seven years it has heralded the progress, the prosperity, and the not inglorious annals of the young Bulgarian nation."

At a distance of five kilometres from Sophia, at Han Verbicze, a large concourse of people awaited the Prince. An old man, addressing his Highness, described the pain felt by the people, and expressed a hope for the Prince's return. The Prince kissed the old man on the forehead, and again took leave of the officers. It was a very touching scene when he bade farewell to Major Popoff. Every one kissed the Prince's hand, exclaiming *Dosvidanja (au revoir)*! and the peasant-women strewed flowers in his path. At Lom Palanka a large crowd received the Prince at the entrance to the town, where a triumphal arch had been erected. The Vice-President of the National Assembly made a speech, in which he said that the Bulgarians were greatly affected at the departure of Prince Alexander, and that they could not forget that they owed everything to him. They would continue to consider him as their ruler although he left the country. They hoped for his speedy return. The Prince made the following reply:—"I cannot forget the people among whom I lived eight years. I shall be happy when the Bulgarians are content, and I am ready to assist them when they are in need." Finally, his Highness expressed the hope of seeing them soon again. The children of the schools strewed flowers on his path amidst enthusiastic cheers. On the arrival of the Prince at the landing-stage on the Danube, where troops lined the road and bands played, he was met by a deputation of officers from Rustchuk and the crew of his yacht. This afternoon Prince Alexander leaves on board his yacht for Widdin and Turn Severin. At Widdin an enormous crowd greeted his Highness with enthusiastic and prolonged cheering. The Prince, in thanking the people for their welcome, bid them "an revoir" and not "adieu."

The Sophia correspondent of the *Times* states that the Prince's hurried decision to leave Bulgaria was rendered necessary by the increasing agitation among the officers, whose intention seemed to be prevent his departure by violent means. The Prince therefore, resolved to depart at once. The correspondent adds:—In a speech on Monday to the officers, Prince Alexander repeatedly assured them that his removal from the country was not definitive, but that after the Grand Sobranje had made known its decision his return would not be impossible. Several officers then asked the Prince direct whether he would be willing to reascend the throne if the Grand Sobranje should re-elect him as their Prince, to which the replied, "Yes."

THE BULGARIANS AND RUSSIA.

All the party leaders then in Sophia held a meeting on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 5, to consider the abdication of Prince Alexander. It was decided to accept it only on the following terms:—Russia shall guarantee the maintenance of the Bulgarian Constitution and the independence of the country. The Notables further demand that Russia shall maintain the union between Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, shall give a solemn declaration that she renounces the intention of occupying the country. If these demands were not acceded to it was resolved to oppose the departure of the Prince. A deputation proceeded to the Russian Consulate to present these demands to the representative of the Czar, who, in reply, said he would telegraph the statement of the deputation to St. Petersburg. The officers were no less resolute than the civil and political chiefs in the determination not to allow the Prince to depart except on the conditions above mentioned. There were, indeed, some who persisted in protesting absolutely against his abdication.

The Czar's answer reached Sophia on Tuesday (Sept. 7) and the two Russian Consuls hastened to communicate it verbally to the Prince. According to the *Times'* correspondent, the Czar recognizes the independence and the union of Bulgaria, but as regards the Constitution he will not be induced to make any concessions, declaring his intention not to interfere in the internal affairs of the principality. A Russian occupation of Bulgaria is out of the question. A commissary of Russia would arrive at Sophia as soon as Prince Alexander should have quitted the country, but he will restrict himself to the giving of advice; and he will by no means have a governmental or administrative mission. The Czar does not intend to appoint a Russian general as Minister of War in Bulgaria; but his military Plenipotentiary at the Russian Consulate in Sophia is to aid the Bulgarian war administration with his advice as an expert. The *Standard's* correspondent adds that the Bulgarian army is to be allowed to retain its complete staff of Bulgarian officers, and that Russia declares her intention officially to notify the engagements on her part to all the Great Powers. The correspondent continues:—"Such are the promises of Russia. Could anything be imagined fairer or more complete? Yet I regret to state that these "guarantees," as they are called, have been received with profound distrust. It is generally believed that Russia has been induced to give these verbal promises merely in order to disarm the protests of Europe, in the conviction that the events following the Prince's departure will inevitably be such as will enable her to throw all her engagements overboard. The Bulgarian army, moreover, still appears resolved to oppose the Prince's departure, whatever be the action of Russia. The officers here, too, are so entirely beyond control that they will be guided solely by their own promptings. The authority of the Prince still alone holds the country together. It is difficult, indeed, to discover a successor to him possessed of sufficient prestige and material and moral influence to prevent the country relapsing into anarchy and civil war. This, no doubt, would suit the purposes of Russia, for she would then be furnished with a plausible opportunity for interfering ostensibly in the cause of public order and peace in the East, in spite of all the fair and specious promises she is said to have just telegraphed to Sophia."

The political and military leaders, it is understood, have agreed upon the following broad lines of policy. They are to do their utmost to maintain public peace and order throughout the country, to suspend all party rivalry, to proceed to the elections for the Great National Assembly upon the common platform of Prince Alexander's re-election, and thus furnish Europe with further convincing proof that, absent or present, the Prince still, in the eyes of Bulgaria, personifies the people, all its hopes, and its future destinies.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

The newspaper correspondents in foreign capitals give various reports as to the views of the Powers with regard to the crisis. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says that he recently met an exceedingly well-informed personage, who gave him some valuable hints as to the opinions of Prince Bismarck upon the attitude of Germany and England in the Bulgarian question. Referring to a statement that Prince Bismarck's motto was *Do ut des*, the informant remarked that that was quite true, and that Prince Bismarck continued to stick to the *do ut des* policy. Prince Bismarck never asked England to do Germany's work, because he knew very well that England neither could nor would have done it. "So far was he from asking England to do Germany's work, that he proposed that England and Germany should defend in common their common interests; but England offered no sufficient equivalent, thus forcing the German Chanc

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27.

We noticed the further advance of Bar Silver to 44¼d. per ounce in our report of Saturday evening; and there was no other change in the usual London Financial quotations on that day; nor have we any further news to chronicle either from Liverpool or New York.

COTTON.—In our local market for this staple, there has been a fair enquiry for Good Bengals at Rs. 160, December-January delivery, and for Good Broach, March delivery, Rs. 215; and it is reported that a considerable business has been done by one firm in the latter on the above named terms. We also hear of contracts in Fully Good Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 164½; and for Fine at Rs. 173½. A lot of Fine Bengals of the old crop has changed hands to-day at Rs. 166, per candy. There has also been a fair enquiry for Good Oomrawattee and Julgaum, for January delivery, at Rs. 177 and Rs. 182, respectively; but no transactions have transpired, and native sellers seem afraid that the want of rain up-country may damage the growing crops, and are, therefore, chary of operating.

Hitherto the weather reports from the Cotton growing districts have, with one or two slight exceptions, been of a most favourable character, better in fact could not have been desired; and it is only from the telegraphic report issued by the Chamber of Commerce to-day that we learn that more rain was wanted, in some cases urgently, in several circles. Advices from Agra, Delhi, and Cawnpore, are still satisfactory; as they are also from Barsee, Broach, Veeramgaum, and Dhollerah, but at Nagpore, Oomrawuttee, Khamgaum and Julgaum more rain was wanted, and in the first named district the Cotton plants are said to have sustained some slight damage from drought and hot winds. In Bhownugger also the plants required more rain; and at Wudwan the outturn will be diminished should the absence of rain continue.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—There is very little business doing, and to-day being a native holiday the Wheat Bazaar has been practically closed. Demand on the part of native buyers is slack, but sellers are firm, and by no means anxious to reduce rates to meet such enquiry as exists.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	550 bales.
Wheat	30,569 cwts.
Linseed	3,735 "
Rapeseed	320 "
Gingelly seed	1,057 "
Popyseed	1,093 "

EXCHANGE has shown a firmer tendency to-day, and rates have advanced 1-32d. to 1-16d., closing strong at our quotations. Mercantile Paper has been offering rather more freely than of late, while the enquiry for Bank Bills seems to get more limited as rates for buyers improve, we may therefore look for higher rates coming for Council Drafts, together with a further advance in price of Bar Silver. In Calcutta there was a holiday, and there will be nothing done either there or here till Wednesday.

The following are our quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 3-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 5-32d.	"
Credits " "	1s. 5 9-32d.	"
Francs " "	1'32½ to 1'32½	"

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending Saturday last shows but little to call for remark. The Public Deposits at the Head Office had increased by about 9½ lakhs, and Cash by about 2½ lakhs. Loans had increased by some 2½ lakhs, while Bills discounted had decreased to about the same extent. The following are the figures showing the changes compared with the previous week:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc. Rs.	9,52,916
Do. do. Branches	Inc. "	9,157
Other Deposits	Dec. "	4,16,474
Government Securities	Inc. "	2,81,594
Loans	Inc. "	2,32,991
Bills Discounted	Dec. "	2,27,123
Cash with other Banks	Inc. "	74,630
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. "	2,77,654

FREIGHTS.—There is little or nothing doing and the market is dull and weak. We may quote:—

Liverpool	Ready	20s.
London	"	20s.
Continent	"	20s.
Open Charter	"	20s.
Havre	"	22s. 6d. forward 21-3
Antwerp	"	21s. 3d.
Marseilles	"	21s. 3d.
Genoa	"	21s. 3d.
Trieste-Venice	"	25s. at 2s. p. Re.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a decline of 1-16 in Four per cent. Paper, which closes at 97 13-16. Four-and-half per cent. are unchanged at 102½.

SHARES.—This market has been almost without movement to-day, the only changes which we have to notice being an advance of Rs. 17½ in Bank of Bengal shares, which are now quoted at Rs. 860; Ripon Mill shares, which are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 920; Treacher & Co., which are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,110; Soonderdas Mills, which have declined Rs 5, say to Rs. 665; and Bombay, Burma Trading Co.'s shares, 3rd issue, which are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 730.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal	142,000	500	all	10 do.	860
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	30,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	114xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£100

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	910
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	—	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance C	250	[8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	490
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	107xd
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	69xd
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 24½	520
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	900xd
Borar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	300	300	—	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	720
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	175
Crimea Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	660
City of Bombay Shares	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	915
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000		13½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	700
Framji Petit Mfg. Co	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	900
Hinguanghat Mill Co.	700	5 0	550	37½	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	900	Rs. 2	875
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	400	500	1,000	Rs 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,290
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	605
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 45	1,225
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	935
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	155
Madras United	500	0 0	1,000	Rs. 125	2,825
Mahalokmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	670
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,217½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	190
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,485
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	510½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500xd
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	915
Oriental	5,735	625	625	..	580
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	—	187½
e of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	905
Ripon	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	920
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,290
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,250
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	665
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	490
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	825
Laxmidas Khimji S. W. Co	770		1,000	—	825

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,060
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 10	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	150
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	650
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	460
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	—	575
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	122½
Prince of W. Press	800	500	100	Rs. 30	480
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	680
Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1.2
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	5
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	185 / 140
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 18	137
Bapty Co., Ld.	225	200	165	Rs. 20	150
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	22
Do. New issue	500		37	1 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	105
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	620xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	900	1,000	1,000	—	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	111
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,900
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	730
Bombay Municipal Bonds				6 p.ct.	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	13
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	115
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	105
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	14½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100	...	...
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	316xd.
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	96xd
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	116
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	302½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	100
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	92
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	5	55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 0	1,110
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 5	185xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 o'	134
M. M. ody & Co	2,000	200	200		202

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 25th September, as compared with the statement of the 16th September:—

	Sept. 16. Rs.	Sept. 25. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	41,84,255	51,37,201
do. do. at Branches	15,35,886	15,34,713
Other Deposits	1,87,68,061	1,53,51,607
Post Bills	16,234	18,230
Cash Credits undrawn	9,59,476	10,57,697
	3,79,53,632	3,85,99,478
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	35,28,327	38,09,921
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	28,62,142	28,68,534
Loans, on Security of do.	52,83,511	55,16,502
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,541	2,081
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,73,49,662	1,71,22,539
Bullion	21,238	21,436
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,77,594	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,75,000	
Bullion	3,02,594	3,02,594
Cash Balances with Correspondence	3,06,328	3,06,328
Cash and Currency Notes	7,12,936	7,37,566
	75,84,323	78,61,977
	3,79,53,632	3,85,99,478

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, September 26.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·829
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	·899
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	79·2
General Directions of Wind*	N, NNW, NW,
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	314
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	6·19
" year	97·09
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 27th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

[No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street. (Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR

SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

Sole Agents in India for the

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERFECT FITTING GLASSES.—MR. LAZARUS after testing the Sight, supplies Spectacles and Eye-Glasses *ONLY WHEN NECESSARY.*

For the convenience of residents of Bombay and suburbs, who are unable to visit me personally, I will attend at their own addresses, *WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGES*, between 7 a.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Appointments must be made the day previous.

Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. Price 2 annas.

N. LAZARUS,

OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

No. 23, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.

DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says:—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."

By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches.* If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."

For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,

Old Bond St., LONDON. | 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents may for that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot do better than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.

Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF

THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD

IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.

Best quality and finish.

SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BLOIS—August 30, at Sutton Scarsdale, Derbyshire, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Blois, of a daughter, still-born.

CLARKE—August 26, at 25, Pelham-road, S.W., the wife of G D'Arcy Clarke, Commander R I S N Company's service, of a son.

FORBES—August 25, at Dunlugas House, Banffshire, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Foster Forbes, of a daughter.

GOULD—August 28, at Penton, near Andover, the wife of Louis P Gould, late Captain 77th Regiment, of a daughter, still-born.

JORDAN—August 25, at The Lilacs, Willenhall-road, Bilston, Staffordshire, the wife of Frank Jordan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BALFOUR—HENDLEY—August 27, at St Michael's, Aldershot, J Hume Balfour, 13th Bengal Lancers, eldest son of Surgeon-General E G Balfour, M D, late Madras Medical Department, to Edith Alice, second daughter of Surgeon-General J Hendley, C B, Medical Staff.

BROADWOOD—HEATH—August 26, at Holmwood Church, Henry J Tchudi, second son of Henry F Broadwood, Esq, of Lyne Rusper, Sussex, to Ada Randolph, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir Leopold G Heath, K C B, of Anstie Grange, Holmwood, Surrey.

COLES—WESTON—August 26, at St John's Church Tunbridge Wells, Captain Coles, R E, youngest son of the late George Coles, Esq, H E I C S, to Isabella Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev T W Weston, Vicar of St John's Tunbridge Wells.

GRAHAM—McILLREE—August 26, at the Cathedral, Bangor, Henry Graham, Major 16th Lancers, eldest son of the late Alfred Graham, Esq, of Moaley Vale House, Liverpool, to Alice, daughter of Surgeon-General J D McIllree.

DEATHS.

BENWELL—August 28, at Richmond, Surrey, Major-General James Limond Benwell, Retired List Madras Staff Corps, late 33rd Madras Infantry, aged 59.

BEVAN—August 27, suddenly, at Weymouth, Richard Robinson Bevan, Lieut-Colonel, late Major Gordon Highlanders.

BRYANT—August 6, at sea, on his voyage home from India, Lieut-Colonel G F Bryant, 2nd Belooch Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own).

HILL—August 31, at Aldershot, Ellen Sophia, wife of Major Arthur Hill, Royal Engineers, aged 34.

MACKINNON—August 29, at Limerick, Farquhar Crauford, infant son of Lieut-Colonel and Mrs D W Mackinnon, 2nd Battalion The Prince of Wales' Leinster Regt.

MERCHET—August 8, at Twickenham, Lieut-Colonel Edward Smyth Mercer, late 85th Regiment King's Light Infantry.

OGLE—August 27, at Beaumaris, Nora Eileen, infant daughter of Lieut-Colonel Ogle, Royal Marine Artillery.

ROGERS—September 7, at 13 Magdala Crescent, Edinburgh, Henry Rogers, Senior, late of Bombay, aged 74.

ROLLINGS—August 29, at Beaconsfield Villa, Leamington, William Rollings, of Liwynarthan, Monmouthshire, Major H E I C S, aged 87.

TALBOT-CROSBIE—August 26, at Ardfert Abbey, Ireland, Mary Jane, wife of W T Talbot-Crosbie, and daughter of the late Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, K C B.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JOHNSON—September 17, at Parnesh, the wife of W W Johnson, of Kalladurah Factory, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DELENEY—CLEARY—September 20, at Murghihata Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Father Englisa, M R Deleney, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Jubbulpore, to Mary, only daughter of R Cleary, of the Calcutta Police.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1886.

MANY a weary subaltern, as he plods through the Prem Sagar for the Higher Standard Examination, must have thought that the powers that be had deliberately gone out of their way to select from the literature of the East a subject as heavy in the matter and tedious in the manner as the long-winded sentences that it is his lot to translate into Hindustani from the pages of Grant Duff's History. The extraordinary adventures of Krishna probably seem to him uninteresting, tiresome and grotesque; and he may not unlikely think that the monarch who in order to obtain absolution for his sins had to listen to the endless chronicle of the Rishi underwent at least as great a penalty as his misdeeds deserved. That later Hindu mythology has overlaid the older and simpler forms of the legend of Krishna with a mass of absurd and repulsive detail is undeniably true. But it is possible with a little labour to remove these excrescences, and by tracing back the legend to its more rudimentary form obtain an approximately accurate conception of what the original tellers of the story meant. The founders of the science of comparative mythology may have pushed their theories to a questionable degree, and have overstepped the limits of solid argument. But it may fairly be claimed for them that they have given us the key which may unlock the door of the treasure house of myths and legends which for thousands of generations have been the delight not only of children but of men and women. There is a widespread popular error regarding this science, that it reduces every story to a solar myth, and proves the *dramatis personæ* one and all to solar heroes. The charge if true would be a formidable one, but as a matter of fact it cannot be sustained. The interpretation of myths and folklore covers a far wider ground. When it was observed that the tales of gods, heroes and demons current amongst Greeks, Romans, Englishmen and Hindus bore in their most important features a strongly marked resemblance to one another, researches began to be made into the causes of this peculiar coincidence. That one nation had borrowed its folklore from another was an altogether untenable theory. Nor did it seem probable that people in distant countries should have set to work to invent the same strange and wonderful tales. The only conclusion left was that all these legends sprang from one and the same source, and that they represent the common heritage that has been bequeathed to us by the primitive Aryan people before the successive waves of population broke off from the parent stock, and left their rugged homes in Central Asia to found nations in Greece, Germany or India.

This conclusion is borne out by the correlative science of philology, which has helped to trace back the legends of all the Aryan nations to the phrases employed in the childhood of the human race to describe the ordinary phenomena of nature. Ignorant of the fixed laws of the natural world, an early people endowed all the new and strange things that they saw around them with the personality which they felt in themselves. They thought that the sun and the moon, the rivers and streams, the rain and the clouds could see and feel and move in like manner as they could. In course of time the meaning of the words became forgotten or was remembered only in part. So when it was said that Selene the moon looked down upon Endymion the setting sun, it had been forgotten that Endymion was the sun, and it was thought that he was a young man upon whom the moon looked down from the sky. Oftener names which in Greek and Latin had lost their meaning were perfectly intelligible in Sanskrit, as, for instance, the avenging Erinys of the Greeks is seen in Sanskrit to be the same as Saramyee, the dawn as it creeps along the sky. In the same way words like Procris, Daphne, and Hermes, which ceased to be anything in Greek but names of persons, are in the ancient tongue of India merely designations for the dew, the dawn and the breezes. As time went on and the meaning of the words was more and more forgotten, many of the tales became not only unnatural, but horrible. In olden days men had when the earth was scorched by drought that the sun was killing the fruits of the Earth, which was his bride. The later legend ran that Tantalus, an Eastern king, killed and cooked his own child. Such is the groundwork of the legends and folklore that has been disclosed by the science of mythology. It purges from the mythical traditions of Aryan nations all that appears gross or repulsive, and brings out the exquisite poetry that underlies the legends. In their earliest forms the stories were of course little more than outlines, but still they were living ideas whose main characteristics could not be interfered with, although they might adopt the garb and put on the local colouring of the particular country in which they were worked out and developed.

All the essential features of the story of Krishna are closely paralleled in the tales of Greece and Rome. Like Œdipus, Romulus, Perseus and other legendary heroes, he is one of the children of whom it is prophesied before their birth that they must cause the death of their fathers or uncles; and the wicked Kans is terrified at the prediction that his nephew is fated to deprive him of his life and his throne. Kans accordingly slays one after another the children of Dewaki to prevent the accomplishment of his destiny. But the doom may not be averted, and the eighth child, who is Krishna, escapes from the tyrant and in due course puts him to death. We cannot but be reminded of the Greek Kronos, who knows that he will be dethroned by a child of his own, and swallows his offspring as soon as they are born in the vain hope of cheating destiny. The simple words of the Vishnu Purana unconsciously reveal that they are but telling the story of the birth of the rising sun. Like the Greek Herakles, with whom two thousand years ago Megasthenes noticed his identity, Krishna had to vanquish many foes, and from one of these named Narak he rescued sixteen thousand and one hundred maidens whom the giant had carried off. At one and the same time he espoused each of these damsels in separate mansions, and each thought that he had wedded herself alone. In other words, as the sun destroys the black giant of the night, thousands of dew drops become visible, and the sun is reflected in each of them. So in the Greek myth Kephalos the sun is wedded to Procris the dew, and afterwards unwittingly kills her with his spear as the midday rays of the sun destroy the dewdrops in the thicket. In like manner in the Vedic phraseology Prithwi the earth was the bride of Dyans the sky; and Indra the rain god does battle with the demon of drought and smiting the thunder clouds compels them to give up their prey. Those who have to study the Prem Sagar may perhaps find their task more interesting if they endeavour to work out this clue to the origin of the wonderful tales of Krishna. In some instances the original meaning of the story is transparent, in others it is over-clouded with the fanciful additions of later Hindu tradition. The frame-work common to Hindu, Latin and Greek mythology has been treated in different ways in each country, and has assumed distinct characteristics. But beneath all there can be detected the ideas of primitive man, not about the sun alone, but about the whole range of physical phenomena. What people thought when the world was young of the heavens, the light, the sun, moon and stars, the winds, the clouds and the darkness may be learnt from the pages of the Prem Sagar, as well as from the stories with which we were familiar in our infancy in the tales of Mother Goose. Will the knowledge of this help the weary subaltern through his work?

THE *Mahratta*, in a curious paragraph which we quote elsewhere, asks its readers to compare the Government Resolution on Technical Education with an article on the same subject which was published in our columns a few weeks before the Resolution was issued. We have already, with as much emphasis as is possible outside an affidavit, repudiated the suggestion of two at least of our contemporaries that the article in question was in any sense inspired. But the Poona paper, now that the Government Resolution is before it, politely intimates that it is as much satisfied with our denial now as at the time it was given, and it goes on to invite "a comparison between the views of Government and those of the writer." If the result of the comparison is to find our forecast of the possibilities of Governmental intervention in this matter realized in the Resolution we cannot help it; and of course we cannot regret it. The coincidence which our contemporary finds between our opinion on the general question and that of the Government is, as he admits it may be, accidental, but in justice to the Government we are bound to say that it is only accidental, and if out of our moral consciousness we were able to evolve so true an outline of the policy which, from the nature of the case, they would be obliged to follow, we are certainly not ashamed of it. The arrow that was shot from the bow drawn at a venture pierced the joints of the king's armour, though the archer never saw the joints. Nor had we seen the joints, or received any indication of their locality at the time that we drew the bow. Have our contemporaries never heard of lucky shots, inspired only by the happy instinct of the marksman?

THE expectation that a hierarchy would be established in India has been realized. The *Moniteur de Rome* of the 12th inst. publishes officially the Bull issued by His Holiness Leo XIII. under date 1st September, wherein is set forth the new Constitution for the establishment of the ecclesiastical Hierarchy in India. According to the Pontifical document eight Archbishoprics, including that of Goa, are to be erected, *viz.*, Bombay, Agra, Verapoly, Calcutta, Madras, Pondicherry and Colombo. As previously announced, Goa is raised to the dignity of a Patriarchate. His Holiness announces that arragements regarding the suffragan bishoprics will be made later on.

MR. E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Municipal Commissioner, will, as was announced a short time ago, take three months' privilege leave from the 22nd of next month. On returning from leave Mr. Ollivant will serve on until the 3rd of May, when his second period of office, completing six years, expires, and he will then, it is understood, take furlough. No arrangements have yet been made as to the succession to his office, though three or four civilians have been named as likely candidates for the post.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

THERE remains only one political fault for Mr. Gladstone to commit. If he is so ill-advised as to leave the retreat in Bavaria to which his physicians have judiciously sent him, and to come back to London for the purpose of identifying himself with the Home Rule party in the debate of next week on Mr. Parnell's Irish Land Bill, he will lose the last shred of his reputation. Lord Randolph Chur

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRESENTATION OF RUSSIAN DEMANDS TO BULGARIA.

SOFIA, SEPT. 26.

General Kaulbars, the Russian Commissary and Military Plenipotentiary, has presented the demands of the Russian Government to the Regency for the adjournment of the elections and the release of the plotters.

The communication was made verbally and in a friendly spirit.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

VIENNA, SEPT. 26.

The German and Austrian Press is engaged in an active polemic regarding the Triple Alliance.

The Austrian Press complains of Germany's Russian leaning.

THE SULTAN AND THE ENGLISH PRINCES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 26.

Before the departure of their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince George of Wales, His Majesty the Sultan presented the Princes with costly gifts.

A VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

MELBOURNE SEPT. 26.

Pouhia-i-Wakadi, or White Island, situated in the Bay of Plenty, New Zealand, is in active state of eruption.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Australian representatives of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition are awaiting the details of the proposal made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Lord Mayor of London to commemorate the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee by establishing a Colonial and Indian Institute, which shall represent the Arts, Fabrics and Commerce of the Colonies and India, before taking any steps in respect thereto.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

Sir Charles Aitchison has accepted the vacant seat in the Council, but goes home before assuming the duties. The date of his departure is not yet fixed.

THE COST OF THE MIGRATION TO SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

The despatches of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated February and April 1885, showed that the annual expenses of the migration to Simla for the five years ending 1883-84 varied from six and a half lakhs to little over eight lakhs, but a portion being refunded from the Railway Company, the actual cost varied from four and a half lakhs to five and a half lakhs annually; also, most of the charges on account of telegrams, that come back to the Government as Telegraph receipts, should be deducted from the gross expenditure.

AN EXTRA DAY'S RACING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 27.

There will be a special day's racing in honour of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on Monday, the 4th October. Six events have been arranged for, and the prospectus was issued to-night. The Maharajah of Jodhpur gives one Cup, value Rs. 1,000, the Thakor Saheb of Palitana gives a Purse of Rs. 400, the Parsee and Mahomedan residents also give prizes, and the Civil and Military Officers also present a Cup. The meeting is expected to be a success, as many of the stables are stopping for it.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khedive arrived here yesterday evening, three days before the contract date.

SUEZ, SEPT. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here from Colombo this morning, three days before the contract date.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Maiabar Coast, left here this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Waroonga, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

PENANG, SEPT. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khiva left here for Bombay at 4-30 p.m. yesterday.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, with the Australian and China mails, left here for Bombay at 1 a. m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69
4½ " "	72 15-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ " Sterling Loan	100¼
4½ " French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	44½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 27.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes for Durban on the morning of the 28th, Tuesday.

It is hereby notified that considerable delay is unavoidable to private telegrams to Upper Burma, owing to the wire being occupied by official messages.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 26.

10 p.m.	80·3

MONDAY, SEPT. 27.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	83·2
2 p.m.	85·6
4 p.m.	83·6

THE Boundary Commission is expected to reach Cabul on the 10th October, and may be expected back in India about a fortnight later.

COLONEL LOCKHART'S Mission while in Gilgit, Chitral, and even further north in Wakhan, found that Manchester cotton goods had complete command of the market. Of course, the market was a limited one, for the country is sparsely inhabited, and the people are poor. English cotton goods had penetrated to these remote and obscure regions, were well known to the people and commanded a ready and growing sale. In Gilgit the average value of cotton appears to have been five yards to the rupee. Russian cotton seemed to be unknown, and what was not obtained from English sources was supplied locally or from Chinese Kashgar. A curiosity in trade was discovered in the fact that American firearms imported by way of Russian Turkestan were underselling English weapons brought from India. Thus a good revolver which had come all the way from Cincinnati, U. S. A., was purchased in Chitral for Rs. 15. The people think these arms are of Russian manufacture, but the factory stamp discloses their true origin.

MR. F. WEBSTER, Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, is shortly going on furlough for 20 months, and will be succeeded by Mr. H. E. Stokes, and Mr. Grose, who has lately been acting as a member of the Board of Revenue during the absence on deputation of Mr. H. S. Thomas, is to officiate for Mr. Stokes as Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

MR. LABOUCHERE writes in *Truth*:—"I do not wonder that service in the Army Medical Department is so unpopular. On joining this department a surgeon receives pay at the rate of £200 per annum, with the allowances of a staff-captain, which brings the amount up to nearly £300 per annum. So far so good. But on being posted to India, the medico finds that though he continues to wear the badges of a captain, he only ranks, according to the Indian Army Regulations, with a lieutenant for the first six years of his service, and draws the allowances of the lower grade. These, together with his pay, amount to Rs. 317 8 annas per month, which is Rs. 132 8 annas less than the pay of a regimental captain. Again, after the surgeon attains five years' service at home, his pay is increased by £50 per annum (equivalent to Rs. 28 5 annas per month), while in India he only receives an addition of Rs. 18 4 annas per month, being the loser of Rs. 40 1 anna per month for the privilege of serving in an unhealthy climate."

ATLAS writes in the *World*:—"Burma (with some show of reason) sorely vexes the righteous souls of Mr. Samuel Smith and Mr. Cremer. It was really a pity that Lord Randolph was inexorable in his refusal to allow Sir Richard Temple to take part in the debate. The ex-Governor of Bombay knows far more about the question than any other member of the House, and spent a whole day last week at the India Office in preparing a detailed statement of the situation. Sir Richard cheerfully bowed to the will of his leader, and the public are in consequence still very much in the dark about Burma and its concerns. The only tangible outcome we have yet seen of our latest territorial conquest is the two pagodas or sanctuaries from Mandalay, which the ingenious Hormusjee has erected in the gardens of the "Colonies." They are curious specimens of Oriental handicraft, and in one of them King Theebaw was wont to take his pleasure; but Mr. Smith and Mr. Cremer decline to find consolation in our acquisition."

THE *World* says:—"If Royal patronage counts for anything, Nazir Hussein, the Delhi miniature-painter at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, should certainly be on the high-road to fame and fortune. He has already completed elaborate portraits on ivory of the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Princess of Wales, and the Duchess ofAlbany's little daughter, for which Kadr Bax of Bijnore is carving wonderful frames in ebony and ivory. He expects to complete the likeness of the King of Portugal by the 15th of this month, when that potentate intends paying a final visit to the 'Colonies' on his road to Plymouth, where he will re-embark on board his yacht. This week he is a guest at the silver wedding celebration of the Prince and Princess Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen."

IT is announced from Merv that, in consequence of the suggestion having been made to the Russian Government of the advisability of removing the town to a more favourable site, the further erection of houses on the site of the present town has been suspended until the question shall have been decided. In its present position Merv is subject to frequent inundations. It is now proposed that the existing houses shall be vacated, and a new town built on more suitable ground, where the inhabitants will no longer be exposed to the inroads of the river.

THE Queen has, it is officially announced, directed letters-patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom for the annexation to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope of certain territory known as the Xesibe country.

AN imperial Iradé sanctions the loan of £t.500,000 bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent., contracted by the Porte with the Ottoman Bank Syndicate. The loan is secured upon the sheep-tax revenue, with the additional guarantee of bonds of the General Debt to the amount of £t.1,000,000 held by the Government. A first instalment of £t.100,000 is to be paid to the Porte immediately, and the remainder in successive instalments, payable in October, November, and December next.

IT is announced that General Buller has framed a preliminary report, in which he states that the condition of affairs in Kerry and West Cork, though less serious than he expected to find it, shows widespread demoralization among the peasantry. The General says, further, that it will require an energetic and sustained effort to correct the demoralization of the peasantry. He reports that the organization of the machinery with which he proposes to work is satisfactorily progressing, and that already an appreciable effect has been made on the local sources of crime and disorder.

AS a further contribution to his works on India Captain Lionel J. Trotter is preparing an account of "India under Victoria." The book will presently be issued by Messrs. Allen and Co.

MR. R. H. PORTER announces the publication shortly of "Letters on Sport in Eastern Bengal," by Frank B. Simson (Bengal Civil Service), which will describe the pursuit of all game, from the rhinoceros to the snipe, and exemplified by details of sport obtained by the author during twenty-five years' service.

LORD ROWTON'S life of Lord Beaconsfield is said to have been indefinitely postponed, chiefly on account of certain references to Mr. Gladstone, which cannot be published till after that statesman's death. Other important biographies in active preparation are Mr. Hodder's Lord Shaftesbury, and a life of Delane, the editor of the *Times* in its great days.

THE relations between the Hova Government and the French Resident are not of the most friendly nature, and frequent disputes arise in connection with the proposed Bank Charter, &c. The question of the interpretation of the Treaty still remains unsettled, the Prime Minister maintaining that the appendix is a binding part of the document, and adding that that alone secured its ratification by the Hovas. French sentiment is rather bellicose, but there is no fear of any serious rupture. Trade continues dull; indeed there is no chance of a revival until the indemnity has been paid. The Bacchante was expected at Tamative on Sept. 20.

THERE is a dispute going on between M. Frandin, the French Consul at Canton, and Chang Chih Tung, the Viceroy of the province. The French Consul demands compensation for damage done by Chinese rioters to the property of priests and their converts in the course of the late French war. The Viceroy emphatically refuses any such payments, on the ground that the events referred to happened while all diplomatic relations between France and China were broken off, and further presents a bill for nearly 4,000,000 dollars for damage done by French soldiers to peaceable Chinese subjects. The tone of the Chang Chih Tung communication plainly shows that China will no longer recognize the French protectorate over Chinese subjects, whether the Pope is going to come to the assistance of the Chinese Government or not. He says, among other things, that converts to the "French faith" are still Chinese subjects; and he asks, "What right have you to make a single inquiry regarding the affairs of the Chinese converts in the province of Kwang-tung during the period that the French Consul was away from Canton?" There is no doubt about it: the French protectorate is at an end.

A CORRESPONDENT at Naples has visited the neighbouring town of Torre dell'Annunziata, where he found that one-fourth of the inhabitants, or upwards of six thousand persons, had fled from their homes from dread of the cholera. So virulent was the outbreak that every person attacked during the first three days died. The people persisted in retaining the victims of the diseases in their homes.

IT has been announced in Madrid that Germany has relinquished her right of establishing a naval station on the Caroline Islands.

THE Austrian *Touristen Zeitung* announces that the Sandspitze, one of the highest of the dolomites in the region between the Tyrol and Upper Austria, was lately climbed for the first time. Many previous attempts had failed. It is inaccessible on the west and south sides, the upper portion of the peak being perpendicular walls of limestone. The attempt from the north-east succeeded. The official report from the Austrian Alpine Club praise the magnificent view to be seen from the summit, but declares the ascent to be both painful and very dangerous. The exact height of the Sandspitze has not been ascertained, but the two experienced climbers who made the ascent declare that it is very much higher than a summit marked on the maps as 2,891 metres (9,139 ft.)

MILITARY NEWS.

THE *Daily News* says:—"During the current year 50,000 rifles of the new pattern will be manufactured for the use of the troops in the United Kingdom, and 26,000 for the Indian army. They will not, however, be put together until the authorities have received the reports called for concerning the thousand new rifles which have been distributed to the different depôts for the purposes of experimental test. Some of these reports have already come in, and they by no means express unqualified approval."

NEW COLOURS were presented at Plymouth, on September 7, to the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment by Lady Albertha Edgcumbe, daughter of Lord Mount Edgcumbe. The old colours, which had become worn almost to threads, were presented to the regiment on their return from the Crimean war. The new ones bear upon them the names of Blenheim, Ramilies, Oudenarde, Malplaquet, Egypt, China, Pegu, New Zealand, Afghanistan, Egypt, Tel-el-Kebir, and the Nile, indicating the scenes of the regiment's service. The Sphinx, the Dragon, the Harp and Crown, and the Lion of Nassau are also worked upon them. The colours were blessed for the first time since the Reformation by a Roman Catholic chaplain to the Forces.

IT is stated that the War Department have decided to close the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, and one will be opened in its place at Lydd.

THE report of the Ordnance Committee on the accident to the twelve-inch breech-loading gun on board her Majesty's ship Collingwood last May was issued on Monday, September 6. The committee are of opinion that the fracture of the chase of the gun when fired with three-quarters of the full charge of powder was due "to a want of uniformity in the metal of which the chase was composed; to the absence of annealing after forging and oil hardening, which treatment would have mitigated any internal strains set up by such processes; that such strains were probably intensified by the preliminary and proof rounds, and their effect was developed during the interval of time between proof and the accident; to the foregoing unfavourable conditions not having been counteracted by the hooping of the chase." The committee make recommendations as to the steps that should be taken to prevent such an occurrence with other guns of similar pattern.

A CHANGE which will probably be regarded generally as for the better is likely shortly to be made in the uniform of the Bengal Infantry. It is proposed to lengthen the at present exceedingly short skirt of the sepoy's tunic, an alteration which will both improve his appearance when in uniform and conduce to his mental satisfaction when so arrayed. Certainly nothing could be more ungainly and less suited to Oriental troops than the full dress tunic in which the Bengal sepoy is now habited.

THE GOANESE AND THE RECENT CONCORDAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During the past few weeks telegrams from various parts of India, and even from Ceylon, have appeared in your columns, protesting in language more vigorous than decorous against the Concordat recently concluded between the Holy See and the Government of Portugal. I do not pretend to an knowledge of the parties from whom these messages have emanated, but from the identity of tone and the similarity of phrasing, there is room to suspect that they have been got up to order by some interested wire-pullers more anxious for personal ends than for the welfare of the Church of which they profess to be members.

The attitude assumed by the Goanese in what we may call "the disturbed districts" seems to me as illogical as it is reprehensible. Their duty, as Catholics, demands from them obedience to the decisions of Rome, their obligations, as loyal subjects of Portugal, prohibit them from adopting a line of action at variance with the submission they should render to their Sovereign. Hence their resistance to the Concordat places them in a doubly false position. As children of the Catholic Church they are in rebellion against her supreme Head, as Goanese they are in flagrant and unjustifiable opposition to their King. Whilst the negotiations were in progress they were within their right in making whatever representations they considered necessary, and I believe they did not fail to do so. Now that the Treaty between the high contracting parties has become an accomplished fact, their plain and obvious duty is to accept it as the solemn expression of the will of the highest spiritual and temporal authorities to which they owe allegiance. Their own immediate civil and ecclesiastical superiors have counselled submission, resistance can, therefore, be no longer regarded as a protest, it is simply open and avowed insubordination, and, as such, must receive the unqualified condemnation of every man who claims to be a true and loyal Catholic.

But let me ask, in all seriousness, what are the terrible evils the Goanese Catholics are said to apprehend from the transfer of their churches to the care of the Jesuit Fathers? What are the grounds for the schismatic proceedings with which the Pope is threatened, should the Treaty be enforced, as, of course, it will be? I should like to know what justification the promoters of these un-Catholic demonstrations have for the violence of their language and the extravagances of their conduct; what evils have befallen the Bombay Vicariate since it passed under the authority of the Jesuit missionaries? Has religion suffered in Bengal, Madura, or Mangalore under the administration of the members of the same Society? Has the social or educational status of Catholics been lowered? Have their religious interests been neglected? Can it be that the multiplication of schools, the foundation of splendid and highly successful colleges, the establishment of convents, the introduction of orphanages, and the spread of charitable institutions, constitute a grievance, or a thing to be deplored? I cannot think so. It would be little short of an impertinence on my part if I were to attempt any eulogy of the Jesuit Fathers, nor, in truth, do they need it. Their works sufficiently attest their merit. Their zeal, their learning, their eminent and acknowledged abilities, their distinguished virtues have extorted the reluctant admiration of men bitterly hostile to their faith and inimical to their Society; and the representatives of their Institute in this country can well afford to regard with serene indifference the efforts of those obscure nobodies who assail them with some of the mud with which, for more than a century, their brethren have been so liberally bespattered by the concealed as well as by the open enemies of the Church and of Christian society.

Why, Sir, if the mal-contents had really at heart the interests of religion in general, or their own best and highest interests in particular, they would find matter for rejoicing in the fact that, at last, advantages were about to be placed within their reach, which they have never enjoyed, and which we may without exaggeration venture to say they can never hope to enjoy under the jurisdiction of Goa. In stating this, I do not mean to be offensive to Goa, I only mention what every one will recognise to be a fact.

Those who are fostering and endeavouring to promote a spirit of resistance to the provisions of the Concordat should weigh well the serious responsibilities they are incurring. They are acting in disloyalty to their faith, and in opposition to the declared wishes of their Sovereign. Nothing can come out of the agitation they are seeking to create but injury to themselves and manifold mischief to those who blindly follow their pernicious guidance. No man possessing a spark of Catholic feeling can care to see a repetition of the scenes of scandal and disorder by which the instigators and abettors of schism disgraced themselves and their religion within the memory of the present generation.

As having an intimate bearing on the subject-matter of this letter, I would commend to the careful attention and calm consideration of all our Goanese friends the following grave words of the illustrious Cardinal Newman. Defining the obligations of Catholics to the Holy See, he says:—"In his (the Pope's) administration of Christ's Kingdom, in his religious acts, we must never oppose his will, or dispute his word, or criticise his policy, or shrink from his side. We must never murmur at that absolute rule which the Sovereign Pontiff has over us, because it is given to him by Christ, and in obeying him we are obeying his Lord. We must never suffer ourselves to doubt that, in his government of the Church, he is guided by an intelligence more than human. His yoke is the yoke of Christ; he has the responsibility of his own acts, not we; and to his Lord must he render account, not to us. Even in secular matters it is ever safe to be on his side, dangerous to be on the side of his enemies. Our duty is to follow him whither he goeth and never to desert him, however, we may be tried, but to defend him at all hazards, and against all comers, as a son would a father, and as a wife a husband, knowing that his cause is the cause of God."

In the circumstances created by the recent Concordat, it is the evident duty of Catholics who may be affected by its provisions, to submit unreservedly to the decisions promulgated by the Holy See. No other alternative remains for them except to go over to the side of its enemies. The course which for every reason they ought to adopt is clear and precise; let us hope that no unworthy motives will prevent them from following it.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Sept. 25. A CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

RETURN OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT TO INDIA.

THE peninsula of Bombay, the "outstretched hand" of India, as the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" termed the port of Liverpool in comparing its physical relationship with London, the throbbing heart of England, yesterday exercised its peculiar prerogative in giving a welcome, and for the second time, to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Nearly three years have passed since their Royal Highnesses first set foot on the Apollo Bunder, and though the ceremonial of yesterday is not to be compared with the elaborate rejoicings which signalised the arrival of a scion of the reigning house to assume high command in the Indian Army, the Duke of Connaught was not permitted to return without some manifestation of the public feeling. The arrangements for a formal reception of the Duke and Duchess, though their scale was definitely settled and the Royal route prescribed in more than one notice officially promulgated, resolved themselves into the exhibition of the customary honours in the harbour, the landing under a salute, the presence of a guard of honour at the landing stage, and the presentation of an address on the part of the Municipality, with a display of decorations along the road to Government House, of which those at the Apollo Bunder were the most prominent. The prevailing uncertainty as to the hour of the steamer's arrival, and the conditional character of the programmes issued by the Government authorities, foreshadowed the difficulties experienced in arranging for an adequate expression of the good-will and affection with which the citizens regard the son of the Queen-Empress and his Consort. The obstacles precluding the fixing of an hour for the assembly of the troops and summoning of the guests for whom accommodation had been provided to witness the landing, were seen to have culminated on Saturday, when the announcement was made that the whole of the arrangements might be set aside on the Duke preferring to land quietly rather than to wait on board the steamer until the gathering of the troops in garrison could be accomplished at sundown. With the consideration which has ever distinguished the members of the Royal Family, the Duke of Connaught decided to waive the attendance of the regiments warned for service along the route, electing to take shelter within the walls of the cool retreat allotted to the Governor at Walkeshwar rather than remain "cribb'd, cabin'd and confined" on board the vessel from which for days together there has been no escape.

A correspondent on board the Bengal supplies the following account of the voyage:—Their Royal Highnesses came *via* Marseilles and Malta. The new Admiralty steam yacht Surprise conveyed them from Marseilles to Malta, the Surprise during the voyage proving herself quite equal to averaging 16 knots per hour. Upon arriving off St. Elmo (Malta), the yacht was signalled to proceed into the outer quarantine harbour, so as to be near the Bengal, which was moored at the P. and O. Company's moorings in the inner harbour. Immediately the vessel was anchored a salute of 21 guns was given, and the Governor of the Island, General Sir G. Simmonds, went on board and was received by H. R. H., who afterwards introduced His Excellency to the Duchess. Then, at the invitation of the Governor, the Duke and Duchess and their suite proceeded to the shore in the Governor's State barge. Upon landing they were received by a guard of honour composed of detachments of the Gordon Highlanders and of the S. Yorkshire Regiment, who escorted them to the Palace, where the Duke and Duchess remained as guests of His Excellency for the night. The following morning, at 11 o'clock, the Royal party embarked on board the Bengal, and at noon the vessel steamed out of the harbour with the Royal Standard flying at her main, a Royal salute being fired as she passed the saluting battery. A very fine weather passage was experienced to Port Said, which place was reached at half-past three on the 15th inst. A few hours prior to the Bengal's arrival, a very distinguished party, consisting of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, General Stephenson, General Fitzgerald, Ouzin Pasha, and many other gentlemen had arrived from Alexandria in the Khedivial s. s. Fayoume, in order to pay their respects to the Prince, and as all the ships in port were dressed with bunting, and the town itself looked quite gay with flags, the effect was very pretty, as seen from the Bengal deck. Upon passing the Egyptian frigate Sakha, the guard ship of the port, a salute was fired, and her yards were manned. The Clan Macintosh also manned yards with a lascar crew in regular naval style. The Orient steamship Garonne lay at the buoys, and as usual with ships of that company, her decks were crowded with steerage passengers, who loudly cheered, and cries of "God bless your Royal Highnesses" and "God save the Queen" could be heard high above the cheers. The Prince, who seemed deeply moved at this loyal feeling displayed by those who were leaving old England for a new home in a far country, repeatedly raised his cap and bowed in acknowledgment. When the Bengal was moored, the party from Alexandria were received by H. R. H., as also were the officers of the naval ships in port and the dignitaries of Port Said. The Prince returned many of the calls in person, and afterwards, together with the Duchess and Major and Mrs. Haunay, who are in attendance, dined on board the Fayoume as guests of Privilegio Bey, the Khedive's representative; a select party had the honour of dining with the Duke and Duchess. At sunset, the ships in port were dressed with lanterns suspended between the masts, and the town too in several places was illuminated with coloured lights. The Canal was entered at noon on the 16th, and as soon as it was dark the vessel proceeded on her way by using the electric light. The Duke and Duchess spent some time in the bow of the vessel watching the effect of the light on the sides of the Canal. From the vessel's bow it appeared as if the ship was passing through a huge snowdrift. The light was worked from a staging fastened on to the stem of the vessel about six feet from the water's edge; the wires were carried up, one on each side, over the bow and connected with the dynamo which stood on the main deck, where it was worked by steam from the main boilers. Owing to the Canal regulations not allowing any ship to proceed through that section south of the Great Bitter Lake, upon reaching the lake the Bengal was anchored until daylight of the 17th. Proceeding at that time Suez was reached at 9-40 a. m. on the same day. On account of the strict quarantine regulations, no one was allowed on board at this place. The ships in port were dressed with flags, and the Garonne, which had preceded the Bengal through the Canal, manned yards; besides this no other demonstration was made. After receiving the Suez local mail and disembarking the Australian mail for the Garonne, the Bengal left Suez at noon. The passage through the Red Sea was a very trying one, the thermometer having been exceptionally high, but the trip was a very smart one. During the passage through the Red Sea the Rome, the Mirzapore and the Malwa were passed; the latter vessel, which passed quite close, manned yards. Aden was reached at 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 21st. Upon entering the harbour a salute was fired, and Governor-General Hogg was received by H. R. H. Afterwards, at the General's invitation, the Royal party went on shore and inspected the town, returning to the ship at 7 p.m. Aden was left at 8 p.m., and the passage to Bombay occupied 133 hours 30 minutes, the anchor having been let go at 9-30 a.m. yesterday. The Bengal, the vessel which has just arrived with their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the mails from England of the 10th inst., is the latest addition to the fleet of the P. and O. S. N. Company, having been built, engined, &c., for them by Messrs. Caird and Company, of Greenock. The Bengal is similar to, but an improvement on the Coromandel, launched by the same firm for the P. and O. Company in June 1885. The vessel has inverted, direct acting, compound triple expansion engines, and three double ended boilers, having a working pressure of 140lbs. of steam, and 3,200 horse-power indicated. The cylinders are respectively 36, 56 and 89 inches, with a stroke of 5 feet 6 inches. Her high pressure cylinder is fitted with Church's patent rectangular balanced slide valve. The vessel has 25 furnaces, the condensing surface is 7,000 square feet, and the fire grate surface 328 square feet. Her dimensions are: length, 400 feet; breadth, 45 feet; depth of hold, 31 feet 9 inches; displacement of 25 feet; 8,800 tons and dead weight capacity 4,200 tons. She has accommodation for 111 first-class and 44 second-class passengers. There are 195,000 cubic feet of clear cargo space, exclusive of mail, baggage, sample and bullion rooms, and the ship is fitted with all the modern appliances, including the electric light, for facilitating the loading and discharging of cargo. The Bengal is so constructed that she can easily be converted into a transport, her lower decks having been specially fitted for troop accommodation. The vessel is built entirely of mild steel, all of which was carefully tested. She is divided into eight water-tight compartments, and all the doors (water-tight) are worked from the main deck, which is well above the water line. She has been built with a straight stem and elliptic stern, and three decks, with full poop, and top-gallant forecastle. The captain's cabin, smoking-room, chart-room, and galley, are all situated on the poop, which is also the saloon promenade deck. The poop, main and lower decks are of steel from stem to stern, sheathed with teak three inches thick, while the top deck has the usual stringers and longitudinal ties sheathed with yellow pine. The beams of all the decks are of great strength, being on the buttery system. The vessel is fitted with Hastie's patent safety rudder brake, a very clever and useful invention, which is likely to come into general use on ship board; she has Muir and Caldwell's patent steering engine and Hatfield's patent steam windlass; in fact, all the latest inventions of any note have been fitted to the ship, inclusive of Messrs. Middleton and Co.'s patent portable illuminated desk, which is fitted on the bridge. The desk consists of a mahogany box, the lower part of which when open forms a desk for reading or writing on. A lamp fitted into the upper part of the box throws a clear steady light on the desk, and being only a reflected light that meets the eye, it is of great use for navigating purposes at night, as an officer can be writing a report or making a calculation, and at the same time his eyes can be ready to pierce the darkness ahead, no glare being given from the desk. The P. & O. Company and most of the large steam companies have adopted the desk. Another invention is that of a patent gangway ladder. This is so constructed that, while lowering, the steps always keep the same angle, and upon hoisting the steps close automatically. This is very useful in a heavy sea way, for any one getting out of a boat. It has a flat surface to step on at whatever height the ladder may be from the water, and not as usual with the old-fashioned ladders, merely an edge. Captain Andrews, the Commander, Mr. C. Sams, Mr. F. J. Davis, R.N.R., and Mr. A. A. Chichester, respectively the 1st, 2nd and 3rd officers, held the same position they now occupy on the Bengal on board H. M. hospital ship Ganges at Suakim during the late campaign. The 4th officer is Mr. A. J. Burgess, the 5th Mr. E. Bruce, late R. N., and the Surgeon is Mr. B. Hoffmeister, M.D., of St. Bartholomew's.

It was half-past nine when the guns from H. M. S. Briton made known to the inhabitants of the city the arrival of the mail boat, and the approaches to the bunder at once became a scene of hurrying activity. The Bengal dropped anchor beyond the spot where the Briton was moored at the Government moorings. As the Bengal lay broadside on to the Apollo Bunder, the flotilla which boards the mail steamer on its arrival was directed to the further side, and the Royal Party had reserved to them a clear and uninterrupted view of the splendid panorama of the shore. Between the mail boat and the island were H. M. S. Briton, dressed from stem to stern in gayest bunting, the Indian Marine paddle boat Investigator, the Shah's armoured yacht Persepolis, among whose flags the curious emblem of the Lion and Sun predominated, the Czarewitch, and the monitors, and a host of merchant vessels extended far into the interior of the harbour. The German cruiser Moewe was not behind the British ships in liberally displaying her stores of flags, and along the shore beyond the Arsenal, the most brilliant colours were flaunted from every available point, until they could no longer be distinguished in the distance. In the harbour scarcely a ripple ruffled the glassy surface of the water, and the long shoremen had to bend to their rough and clumsy paddles whilst their long lateen sails flapped lazily against the mast. The little launches on the contrary dashed ahead from vessel, dockyard and bunder until the leviathan mail boat had half a score of these miniature vessels bobbing up and down beside her. On the starboard side the quietude and order preserved through the good services of Mr. Superintendent MacDermott was in striking contrast to the remainder of the vessel, where passengers, hotel agents, and native boatmen fought their way up and down the gangway, and struggled for the possession of every individual item among the mountains of luggage which cumbered the deck and was being swung up from below. Among the first to ascend the gangway on the opposite side were Colonel the Honourable N. S. Lyttelton, the Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, Captain Herbert, aide-de-camp to His Excellency, Captain Hext, the Director of the Indian Marine, and Mr. H. Barrow, the clerk to the Bombay Municipal Corporation. A cordial greeting was extended to them by the Duke and Duchess as they stepped on deck, and their Royal Highnesses at the same time bade a kindly farewell to their fellow-passengers, whom no concerns of state detaining were hastening to the shore. Among the more notable of the latter were the Marquis de Breteuil and the Count de Breteuil equipped for an extensive shikarring expedition among the large game of Southern India, where they are to be the guests of the rulers of the principal independent States, and Mr. F. D. Pigott, the war correspondent, who after gaining distinction in the Soudan, where so many of his *confreres* found their grave, is now on his way to Upper Burma for the second time in the course of twelve months. Their Highnesses had anticipated a journey to Poona direct, without any intervening stay in Bombay, and whilst their plans were being discussed after the arrangements of the Bombay Government had been communicated to them, several presentations were made, including Captain Rodney S. Lloyd, of H. M. S. Briton, Captain Carpenter, of the I. M. S. Investigator, and Captain Boeters of the German cruiser Moewe. At a quarter past eleven the intelligence was sent ashore that the landing would take place immediately, and the Duke and Duchess, with Major and Mrs. Hannay, the Director of Indian Marine, Captain Lloyd, and Captain Boeters left the mail boat the Bee, the finest and the fastest of the Government launches conveying the party to *terra firma*. As the launch passed the Briton on its way, the guns of the cruiser commenced their second salute, firing from each side alternately, and before the last report had reached the shore, the boat, though it had made a considerable *détour*, was already at the stone steps, where its passengers alighted. Then the cannon at the Saluting Battery took up the booming, and so brief was the reception ceremony on the bunder that the Artillery punctuated the sentences of the Corporation address, and rendered some portions of the reply inaudible save to those in the immediate neighbourhood.

Considering the shortness of the notice, there was a very fair attendance at the Bunder. Here there were present gentlemen representative of all classses of the community, and it was as much as could be expected under the circumstances that so many as twenty members of the Corporation should have arrived, in time to take part in the ceremony of the presentation of the Municipal address. The *shamiana* to which the *élite* of the community were admitted was a very pretty specimen of decorative art. These was no attempt at profuse or elaborate ornamentation; but a happy disposal of flags and banners, coats-of-arms and Venetian masts, had given the structure quite a gay and festive appearance. Care was taken to assign a central position to the banner of the city, bearing the proud motto giving the world to understand that Bombay is the first city in India. Altogether, the decorations gave evidence of an exercise of a good deal of taste and judgment on the part of Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban, Executive Engineer of the Presidency, under whose supervision they had been carried out. A large number of invitations had been issued to the principal inhabitants of Bombay to be present at the Bunder, and if it had pleased His Royal Highness to effect the landing in the evening, a brilliant company of natives and Europeans of both sexes would have gathered together under the handsome *shamiana* to welcome once again the Royal pair on Indian soil. The occasion was, however, graced by the presence of a number of ladies who managed to be at the Bunder in time. The gathering included Brigadier-General Heathcote, H. H. the Maharaja of Rutlam, Captain Hext, Director of Indian Marine, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, Captain Henry Morland, chairman of the Corporation, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, Col. Pottinger, Captain Mein of the Marine Battalion, Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, T. J. Bennett, F. D. Parker, H. Moet (of the French Consulate), H. A. Payne, Framjee Nasarwanji Patel, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Revs. A. G. Lewis and W. H. Lateward, Messrs. M. H. Hakim, A. M. Dhurumsey, Nowrojee B. Suntook, Ameeroodeen Tyebji Nazar Mohomed Fatehali and others. A guard of honour of a hundred rank and file, furnished by the Marine Battalion, paraded at the Bunder under the command of Lieut. Merriman. As soon as the steam launch carrying the royal pair from the mail steamer came alongside the landing steps, it was hailed by the assemblage with cheers of warm welcome. The landing was announced to the city by a Royal salute given from the Saluting Battery in the neighbourhood. The Duke and Duchess looked much pleased with the cordiality of their reception, and graciously bowed their acknowledgments. On their arrival in the *mandal*, the Maharaja of Rutlam was presented to the Prince, at his own request, by Mr. Ollivant, Captain Morland, the chairman of the Corporation, read the following address on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City:—

To Major-General His Royal Highness ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and of Strathern, Earl of Sussex, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—We, the Chairman and Members the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, desire, on behalf of the public of this City, to assure you of the gratification we feel in being again permitted to offer your Royal Highness and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught a hearty welcome to the shores of India.

We have observed with much satisfaction and gratitude the sympathetic aid which your Royal Highness has always extended to movements intended to promote the welfare of India—movements which owe so much to the fostering care of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—and we regard the return of your Royal Highness to a military command in this country as a further proof of the active interest taken in the government of India and the welfare and prosperity of its people, by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the members of her august family.

The performance of duties which necessitate a prolonged residence in this country must involve on your Royal Highness considerable personal sacrifice and self-denial; but we venture to express the hope that your Royal Highnesses may be blessed with health and strength during the remainder of your stay in the country, and that when the time of your departure for Europe arrives, you will leave these shores with feelings not untinged by reg

Bunder terminus. Their carriage will be the first to pass beneath the fine entrance porch giving admittance to the magnificent corridor and hall, and this entrance way will afterwards be open for the use of the public.

It may be added in connection with the Royal visit that the Duke's command at Rawul Pindi as at present constituted consists of five regiments of cavalry, eight batteries of artillery, and seven battalions of infantry, in all about 12 and men.

The departure of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught from London is thus described in the Home papers:—Their Royal Highnesses, who were accompanied as far as Dover by the Prince of Wales, travelled by a special train on the South-Eastern Railway, leaving Charing-cross at five minutes to 8 The train was made up of a Royal saloon, with two first-class carriages and two brake vans. Owing to the fact that the hour at which the Duke and the Duchess were to start had not been published, there were but few of the general public present, and the barrier placed to secure the platform from intrusion was hardly required. Immediately opposite the saloon crimson cloth was laid, and in this neighbourhood soon after half-past 7 o'clock a small group of officers and friends of their Royal Highnesses gathered to wish them a pleasant journey. Among those present were the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Buckingham, General Sir Donald Stewart, General Sir Arthur Hardinge, Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C., Lieutenant-General Frederick Marshall, Lieutenant-General Annesley, Major Lord Arthur Somerset, Colonel Larking, Colonel Slade, Canon Duckworth, Sir Maurice and Lady Fitzgerald, the Knight of Kerry, and Colonel Godfrey Clarke (Military Secretary, Horse Guards). At a quarter to 8 Major Hannay, aide-de-camp to the Duke, and Mrs. Hannay arrived, followed closely by General Sir Howard Elphinstone, Major Egerton, and Lady Adela Larking, the suite in attendance on their Royal Highness. The Duke and Duchess drove up at ten minutes to 8, and were greeted with a cheer from the small crowd which had gathered at the station entrance. On alighting, their Royal Highnesses were cordially saluted by the company assembled, with nearly all of whom they shook hands. Just as this was concluded, the Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel Teesdale, V.C., arrived. On ching the platform he shook hands heartily with his ther and the Duchess, and after a few words with one two of those standing by, entered the saloon. ery hat was lifted to the Duke and Duchess as they aved their adieux. At Dover the Royal party met ith a most enthusiastic reception, the pier being rowded. A guard of honour of the Royal Munster usiliers was present, and the band played a selection of music while the embarkation was taking place. Among those present were Lieutenant-General the Hon. P. Feilding, his staff officers, many officers from the district, and several members of the Town Council. When the moorings were cast off the people cheered enthusiastically, the Duke acknowledging the cheers again and again from the deck of the steamer. He and the Prince of Wales exchanged farewells by the wave of the hand several times after the boat had left the pier. The Duke and Duchess arrived at Calais at five minutes past 11, and left at noon in a special saloon car attached to the express train for Marseilles.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

COLONEL HOPE'S statement, involving grave charges against the Ordnance Department has, as we have announced, been referred by the Secretary of State for War to the law officers of the Crown. They have, it is reported, advised that there is nothing in the document that would enable the Secretary of State to take action in the matter.

The *Daily Chronicle* has gone through the list of shareholders in Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co. (Limited), the successors of the Elswick Company and of Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co., which is filed at Somerset House; and it has set out "certain facts which were on Wednesday derived from this share-list and from ordinary books of civil and military reference."

The first name on the list is that of Sir F. A. Abel, chemist to the War Department at Woolwich Arsenal and a member of the Royal Engineer Committee. He is represented as holding fifteen shares of 100*l.* each in Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co. Colonel Charles B. Brackenbury, R.A., late Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory at Waltham Abbey, is also put down for fifteen similar shares. Vice-Admiral Henry Boys, late a member of the Ordnance Committee, holds, according to this list, six shares; Mr. O. N. Brooker, a chief inspector of machinery afloat, who, we may assume, has nothing to do with passing any of the hydraulic gear which Elswick supplies in large quantities to the dockyards and the navy, is represented as holding thirty shares. Lieutenant-General H. Hope Crealocke, lately retired; has to his credit twenty-nine shares. Major Jasper G. Davies; R. E., Assistant Director of Works at the War Office, Whitehall, stands for five shares. Mr. H. C. S. Dyer, who apears on the list as "engineer" of the Elswick Works, but who is said by one of the military papers to be an ex-colonel of Royal Artillery, though we cannot trace his name in recent Army Lists, has 280 shares by this return, or an interest in the company of 23,000*l.* Major-General F. W. Hastings, late R.A., has twenty shares; but his inferior in rank, Major C. Jones, retired R.A., and late Assistant Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factory, has 200 shares, and Mrs. Jones ten, while Major Jones is interested in thirty-one other shares, so that he has traceable 241 shares, value 24,100*l.* The Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, and late Under-Secretary for War, is the owner of 200 shares, which we may well believe did not influence him in any way when he was at the War Office, even if he held them at the time, or rather their equivalent, in either of the former companies. Mr. G. J. Lefevre, M. P., late Secretary of the Admiralty, has ten shares, but he probably boguht them after he left Whitehall. Lord Alcester, who was Sea Lord at the Admiralty, holds twenty shares, value 2,000*l.* The Rendel family, to which belongs Mr. George Wightwick Rendel, who was lent by the Elswick Company as a great favour, and with a great flourish of trumpets, to the Admiralty, as a Civil Lord for two or three years at a salary of 2,000*l.* a year, is well represented on the share-list, Mr. Stuart Rendel alone being down for 160,600*l.* in 1,606 shares. Lord Sudeley, a man of influence, and late a Lord-in-Waiting has 440 shares of 44,000*l.* against his name, and a share in sixty shares more; Lord Thurlow, of whom the same may be said, having 200 shares of 100*l.* each; while Lord Sudeley's brother has 140 shares, representing 14,000*l.* Lieutenant-General C. W. Younghusband, C. B., late R. A., and late Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factory, holds just 100 shares, or 10,000*l.* worth. Captain Noble, C. B., late R. A., who is one of the most largely interested persons in the Elswick Works, for he holds 2,485 shares, value 248,500*l.*, besides sixty-eight held by relatives, admitted on cross-examination by Mr. Butt, Q. C. (now Sir C. P. Butt, judge of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division), in the case of Lynall Thomas *v.* the Queen, that he became a partner in the Elswick Works while he was still an officer of Royal Artillery and connected with the Ordnance, Committee. General Sir Frederick Alexander Campbell, K. C. B., who was Director of Artillery and Stores in the Ordnance Department for a good many years, does and does not appear on the share-list of Armstrong, Mitchell and Co. His name is on the list filed in October, 1884, but it is not on the list filed in October, 1883; and yet on the list of October, 1884, it is seen that he parted with fifteen shares, value 1,500*l.*, on the 24th of October, 1883, which he had not apparent possession of earlier in the same month.

It may be, it is observed, that there is a perfectly satisfactory explanation of all this, but the public ought to know what the explanation is.

The Secretary for war has directed the following letter to be sent to Captain Armit:—

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ult., headed "Charges against the Ordnance Department." On page 2 of that letter the following paragraph occurs:—"I have evidence to prove that commission-money has been paid by certain contractors to officials of the War Office. This documentary evidence is in the hands of my solicitor, but I decline to produce it except before a Royal Commission." With reference to this statement, I am directed by Mr. W. H. Smith to invite you to communicate to him, confidentially or otherwise as you may prefer, the following points:—1. The contract in connection with which the commission-money was paid. 2. The names of the contractors who paid and of the officials who received such money. 3. The date on or about which such transaction took place.—I am your obedient servant,

R. H. Armit, Esq.

C. GROVE, Colonel, Private Secretary.

Captain Armit, replying to the above in a communication dated Wednesday, says:—

You have directed your private secretary to invite me to supply you with points of evidence tending to incriminate individuals, which I have already declined to produce, except before a Royal Commission. I entirely fail to see, sir, on what grounds you can expect me to thus unreservedly place myself in your hands. Neither, sir, have your statements in reply to questions put to you in the House of Commons during the past week—made by you personally in all good faith, I believe—imbued me with the connection that, did I accept your invitation and answer your questions categorically, the information thus imparted by me would not be used by the officials, in whom you must necessarily and do rely in such manner as to defeat the ends of justice and injure me in pending legislation. Nevertheless and notwithstanding the contrary advice of the Lord Chief Justice of England, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. Justice Denman, I will depart from my conditions in so far as to inform you that:—(a) My solicitor holds two letters, the one from a solictor, the other from a gentleman who has been some years in the accounts branch of a firm of contractors to the War Office. (b) These letters offer me proof of the fact "that commissions have been paid to influence the obtaining of contracts" within the last five years. (c) One of these gentlemen is prepared to prove "certain sums paid as commissions to certain gentlemen holding high official positions, which have necessarily come under his notice, and the amounts of the same, together with any other information that may be useful" (d) These letters I can only produce before a Royal Commission having power to examine witnesses on oath and the books of the firm concerned. (e) I am in a position to produce other evidence of corruption in Government Department—evidence so reliable in its character that nothing can refute it, evidence that has already been before high officials, but has been suppressed because of its far-reaching incriminality. I have now, sir, supplied you with sufficient *primâ facie* evidence whereon to recommend the issuing, with full powers, of a Royal Commission. I truly and honestly believe that corruption exists, and the evidence I now offer to produce will, in my opinion, be irrefutable. Should I fail to prove this charge, the honour of the parties implicated will be publicly vindicated, and they will leave the court without a stain on their characters. Why, therefore, should they shrink from inquiry? In conclusion, allow me to state that I am personally unacquainted with the incriminated officials or contractors, and that I bear no malice to any individual: that I am attacking a system admitted on all sides to be most injurious to the efficiency of our defensive forces, and dangerous to the safety, wealth, and honour of the empire.

Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-General, has sent the following reply to the letter of Colonel Hope:—

The Attorney-General's Chambers, 2, Pump-court, Temple, E.C., Sept. 9.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. In reference thereto I have to state that you are under a complete misapprehension. Every document which you have sent to the Secretary of State for War has been submitted to and most carefully considered by the Solicitor-General and myself. I can only repeat that in our opinion none of these documents contained any allegations which would justify the Secretary of State in taking any legal proceedings, civil or criminal, against any individual, or would warrant the appointment of a Royal Commission. The transactions which occurred upwards of twenty years ago, and which in your statements and in your letter to me on the 8th you term "the initial conspiracy," did not, in our opinion, afford any ground for such a description, and certainly did not establish any case of conspiracy. I must further remind you that you having declined to furnish the dates, names, or circumstances connected with the only charges made by you which were in any degree specific, the Secretary of Stat has no facts before him upon which even a *primâ facie* case of corruption, conspiracy, or misconduct is made out.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

RICHARD E. WEBSTER.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

MR. T. RUSELL asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was the case that the recent improvement in the pay and allowances of the Army Medical Service, on the faith of which the former dearth had now given place to an ample supply of highly qualified candidates, did not extend to India; whether in every other branch of the military service the increased cost of living in India was met by largely increased pay and allowances; whether there was any corresponding increase in the pay or allowances of Army surgeons serving in India, and whether it was true that they were subjected to many expenses in the discharge of their duties from which other officers were exempt; and whether he would cause inquiry to be made as to the facts, with a view to the redressing of any grievance that might exist.

Sir J. Gorst: In 1884, when the home rates of pay of the Army Medical Service were raised, no change was made in the Indian rates of pay, which were considered already adequate. In every branch of the military service Indian rates of pay of officers are higher than home rates, to meet the increased cost of living in India. The medical branch is no exception; the rates of pay in India are higher than at home, I am not aware that army surgeons serving in India are subjected to expenses in the discharge of their duties from which other officers are exempt. As the facts of the case are well known, it is not intended to make any inquiry into the subject.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN UPPER BURMA.

DR. CAMERON asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to a memorandum of the Governor-General of India, dated Feb. 25, 1886, in which his Excellency recommended "that great pains should be taken to administer justice (in Upper Burma) in such a manner as will stand the test of searching public criticism"; whether it was true that for some months after his Excellency's recommendation native prisoners in Mandalay were tried by Captain Adamson, an artillery officer destitute of legal training privately, at his own house, and without right of appeal; whether any record of the evidence was kept; whether the system continued in operation; and whether he had any objection to lay upon the table of the House a return showing the number of prisoners tried by Captain Adamson since February last who had been shot or hanged, the number of prisoners sentenced by him to transportation and imorisonment, and the number of thousands of years to which those aggregate sentences amounted, and the number of prisoners flogged, with the average number of lashes inflicted.

Sir J. Gorst:—I cannot identify the particular memorandum referred to in the question, but the words quoted correctly represent the views which the Viceroy has always held on the administration of justice in Upper Burma. Captain Adamson has been in civil employment in Burma since 1871. He was seven years an assistant magistrate, chiefly stationed at Rangoon, three years Assistant Commissioner, and nearly five years Deputy Commissioner. At the beginning of this year he was selected in consequence of his long legal training and experience for the responsible position of Deputy Commissioner at Mandalay. He remained at this post until compelled by illness to quit it. Trials sometimes took place at his private house because Court accommodation was limited, and other officers were trying cases in the regular Court. Captain Adamson's house was at all times open to the public. Records of the trials were kept. No radical alteration of the system has been made, but the Government of India are now engaged in framing laws and regulations for the government of Upper Burma. The Secretary of State is making full inquiry into the administration of the criminal law in Upper Burma, but I cannot undertake to lay any return upon the table which would appear to give any countenance to the charge against Captain Adamson suggested in the question. (Hear, hear.) The Government of India have had full confidence in his zeal, integrity, consideration for the people, and desire to do justice. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Cameron gave notice that in consequence of the answer of the hon. gentleman he would call attention to the subject in the report of the address. (Hear.)

THE INUNDATION OF MANDALAY.

IN answer to Mr. Addison, Sir J Gorst said: The Viceroy telegraphed on Aug. 27 that the floods had fallen six feet. Only twelve bodies have been found and the district officer reports that he does not think that more than this number have perished, search having been continued for ten days. As regards the relief of the destitute, a pound of rice and half an anna is given daily to all applicants who average about three hundred a day. There is a great deal of work now going on in the neighbourhood of Mandalay and in other districts on roads. A committee has been appointed to investigate the circumstances of the bursting of the embankment. A similar accident occured in 1877, when the flood was three feet less than on the present occasion.

THE EXECUTIONS IN BURMA.

DR. CAMERON said that he asked a question earlier in the evening regarding the administration of the law in Upper Burma. The Under-Secretary of State for India returned an answer which he was certain could only have been prompted by imperfect information. He, therefore, availed himself of this opportunity to call the attention of the House to the subject. In January last a report came to this country that the Provost-Marshal at Mandalay, who was an ardent photographer, had photographed a number of native prisoners while being executed. It was also reported that the same official had, by means of the threat of execution, endeavoured to extort certain evidence from the prisoners. The noble lord the Chancellor of the Exchequer on that occasion said that he could not conceive the possibility of a British officer being guilty of such conduct. He telegraphed to India for information as to the Chief Commissioner in Upper Burma. A report was received in reply to the demand stating that the charge against the Provost-Marshal of having used the threat of execution to extort evidence was well founded. A few days afterwards the *Times* correspondent telegraphed home that the investigation into the conduct of this officer was a mere farce; that a number of civilians who had witnessed the executions had not been called, and that an attempt was being made to screen the Provost-Marshal. Further investigation was ordered by the Viceroy, and all the charges made by the *Times* corre spondent, incredible as they might appear, were substantiated. It was shortly afterwards announced that the Provost-Marshal had been reprimanded, and that he would be deprived of the promotion he had earned. A court-martial was ordered to be held, and the result of the inquiry had been that this official had been publicly reprimanded and had tendered his resignation. The hon. member quoted at length from the *Times* correspondent to show that there had been a maladministration of justice at Mandalay, and that there had been an unreasonable interference with the rebuilding of houses in that town which had been destroyed by fire. He urged the Under-Secretary to insist upon having information from India upon this subject. Let them know how many persons had been tried in this informal manner, how many had been shot, and how many imprisoned. He should conclude by moving *pro formâ* "That this House humbly represent to her Majesty that the pacification of Upper Burma would be promoted by an independent inquiry as to the mode of the administration of the law by the Courts of that country, and prays her Majesty to order such an inquiry to be made and the result to be communicated to this House."

Sir J. Gorst said he could assure the hon. member that not only was her Majesty's Government willing to make full inquiry into the administration of criminal justice in Upper Burma, but that it had been making such inquiries many weeks before any question was put. The hon. member should remember that to reduce a semi-barbarous country like Burma which had been so long under the rule of a sovereign like Theebaw, into a country where fair and equal justice could be administered was no easy task. In the answer which he gave to the hon. member at the beginning of the proceedings that evening he had no wish and no intention on the part of the Government to shrink from any inquiry into the charges which had been made, but he thought it only right to state that Captain Adamson was not a military man, but an officer of fifteen years' standing in the Civil Service of the Indian Government. Captain Adamson, so far from having had no legal training, was for seven years assistant magistrate in Rangoon; he had served for about eight years in a similar position in Lower Burma; and he was selected by the Viceroy as the most fit person, from his knowledge of the Burmese language and his training in the duties of a judge, to hold the very high position of Deputy Commissioner at Mandalay. In that position he had had to exercise very severe criminal jurisdiction. The hon. member said there was no right of appeal in Upper Burma. Well, there was no law of appeal in criminal cases in this country. The *Times'* correspondent said there was a right of appeal in Upper Burma, but his own information was official, and came from the Viceroy. (Hear, hear.) The only law in Burma was the will of the Crown, and the Viceroy, in the exercise of his discretion, did not allow an appeal from criminal courts in that period of transition.

Dr. Cameron pointed out that in February or March the Indian Criminal Code was extended to Upper Burma, and that in Lower Burma the right of appeal did prevail.

Sir J. Gorst remarked that the hon. member was wrong. Until Feb. 26 the country was governed by the will of the monarch of this country. On that day Upper Burma was united to British India; but at the same time a resolution was passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council under the Act of 33 Vict. cap. 3, sec. 1, which had the effect of preventing the law of British India extending to this newly-acquired country. (Hear, hear.) He was aware of the statement of the *Times* correspondent as to the right of appeal, but in this as in many other particulars the *Times* correspondent made a great error. He did not want to follow the hon. member into the various allegations he had made. He would not now test the value of Mr. Miller's testimony, or the testimony of the *Times* correspondent, although perhaps he could make some observations to show that their authority was not so great as the hon. member seemed to suppose. Any specific case which might be brought under the notice of the Secretary of State for India in regard to the conduct of the Provost-Marshal would be carefully inquired into. Until the names were given the Chief Commissioner of Burma was unable to identify particular cases, and the hon. member must recollect since the statement of the *Times* correspondent appeared there had been no time to communicate with Mandalay except by telegraph. The Government were fully alive to the necessity of placing the administration of criminal justice in Upper Burma above all reproach, and no inquiry and no efforts would be spared on the part of the Government to bring that result about. (Cheers.)

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Montagu, said: Her Majesty's Government, having considered this matter with great care, have decided to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals. The Commission will not inquire into the unsatisfactory condition of the gold silver, and copper now in circulation, nor will it be within the scope of the Commission to "include the consideration as to the advisableness of facilitating commercial transactions and elementary education by introducing a decimal currency into this country and India." The Government are distinctly of opinion that this is a very bold assumption, and that, so far from facilitating elementary education or commercial transctions, the introduction of a decimal coinage might have a directly contrary effect. I hope to be able to state to-night the names of the Commissioners, and soon to lay on the table of the House the minute of the Treasury setting forth the causes of the appointment of the Commission and the terms of the reference regulating their inquiry.

Sir J. Lubbock asked whether, having reference to the present unsatisfactory condition of the gold currency, her Majesty's Government proposed to take any steps in the matter.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: Of course the matter has been under my consideration, but it is a a very large and very difficult subject. I have not been long enough at the Exchequer as yet to be able to give the hon. baronet a definite answer. I may, however, allow myself to say this much, that if anything is to be done to rehabilitate the gold coinage of the country it must be done at the cost of the State. If that be so, the sums required, although spread over a series of years, will be considerable, and it will be impossible for me finally to decide whether I shall submit a proposal to the House of Commons until I am more fully in possession of what the balance of revenue and expenditure for next year is likely to be.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDASY COMMISSION.

SIR J. FERGUSSON, in reply to Mr. Bryce, said the Afghan Boundary Commission will return to India as soon as certain necessary arrangements have been made—certainly in the course of the present month. Sir West Ridgeway will confer with the Ameer of Afghanistan at Cabul on his way back to India.

INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

MR. JORDAN asked whether the Governor of Madras visited the Viceroy at that at the end of last year at the public cost; whether he travelled by special train, with a large following; and whether he could have travelled by ordinary train at one-fifth of the sum which had been charged in the public accounts.

Sir J. Gorst said the Secretary of State had no official information as to the route taken by the Governor of Madras in this journey. It was provided by Act of Parliament that the travelling expenses of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and of their households, should be paid out of the contract allowance for household charges, and the Secretary of State had no reason to suppose that this rule had been departed from.

THE RAILWAY TO QUETTA.

SIR H. TYLER asked whether the railway to Quetta was now open for traffic; and, what was the condition of the railway in the direction of Candahar.

Sir J. Gorst said the railway reached Quetta on July 26, and a preliminary survey had been made beyond Quetta in the direction of Candahar.

THE INQUIRY INTO THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.

SIR R. LETHBRIDGE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government intended to undertake an early inquiry into the administration of India; and, if so, whether, considering the probable duration of the present session, they would propose a Royal Commission rather than a Parliamentary Committee; whether any and what measures would be taken to obtain a free and full expression of native opinion; and whether the inquiry would deal with the questions of the reorganisation of the covenanted and uncovenanted Civil Services, of extending the employment of natives in the higher ranks of the Government service, and of the annual migration of the Indian Governments to the hills.

Sir J. Gorst: Her Majesty's Government have not altered the intention which was originaliy expressed by the noble lord, now Chancellor of the Exchequer, to propose the appointment of a small committee of both Houses of Parliament; and this will be done next session, with substantially the same terms of reference as were proposed by the late Government to the late Parliament. The committee, if appointed, will determine whether measures are to be taken, and if so, what measures, to obtain a full and free expression of native opinion. With reference to the last part of the question, I can state that inquiry into the Civil Services is now taking place in India, which embraces all the matters to which the hon. member refers.

LORD HARRIS ON INDIAN FINANCE.

MR. LABOUCHERE, for Mr. W. L. Bright, asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to a statement reported to have been made by Lord Harris at Manchester on Saturday, "That the financial affairs of that country (India) were in so critical a state that not improbably it might be necessary to reimpose the import duties on cotton goods;" and whether the Government intended to reconsider their resolution to lay the cost of the Burmese war entirely upon the Indian revenues.

Mr. Jennings and Mr. Addison also asked questions on the same subject.

Sir J. Gorst: My attention has been called to the statement of Lord Harris that has been referred to; but I perceive from the *Times'* report that Lord Harris was careful to explain that he had not been in any way prompted to make that statement, and that he only thought that a possibility such as he contemplated might arise. In answer to the question put by the hon. member for Northampton, I have to say that the Government see no reason for reconsidering the resolution they have arrived at as to charging the cost of the war in Burma upon the Indian revenues. The Government have not had under consideration, nor have the Government of India contemplated the expediency of taxing cotton goods imported into India. (Hear, hear.)

LAND TAX IN MADRAS.

IN reply to Mr. Pinkerton, Sir J. Gorst said: In March 1885 the Collector of Tanjore reported to the Madras Government that owing to heavy rains and floods in October, November, and December, 1884, it would be necessary to remit land revenue to the extent of nearly seven lacs of rupees. Before sanctioning the proposed remission the Madras Government sent Mr. Thomas, senior member of the Board of Revenue, to make a personal inquiry. His report left no doubt that there was a widespread compiracy among the officials of the district to defraud the Government, and that little more than half the remission proposed could justly be claimed. Numerous officials, whose conduct had been personally inquired into by Mr. Thomas, were dismissed and otherwise punished; and such remission of land revenue as were recommended by him were alone sanctioned. The action of the Madras Government has been approved by the Secretary of State in Council. Her Majesty's Government have no information of the holding of mass meetings by the landowners, and of their having challenged the accuracy of Mr. Thomas's report. The present senior member of the Madras Board of Revenue Mr. Thomas, the present Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, and the present Revenue Secretary to the Madras Government, ceased to be Collectors of Tanjore in the years 1878, 1881, and 1883 respectively. The frauds reported by Mr. Thomas took place at the end of 1884 and biginning of 1885, and could not, therefore, have been discovered by them The matter requires, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, very careful inquiry, which has already been ordered.

CALCUTTA.

IN reply to Mr. J. Maclean, Sir J. Gorst said: No proposal has been made by the Government of India transfer the seat of Government from Calcutta to Simla. I hope this statement will allay the apprehension in India referred to in the question. Should such a proposal as that of changing the seat of Government in India be ever made, I have no doubt that Parliament would have ample opportunities of expressing its opinion before any definite decision was come to. The Secretary of State will defer the consideration of the necessity of a revision of official salaries until some necessity giving rise to such necessity has arisen.

SEAMEN'S PAY AND THE RATE OF EXCHANGE.

Captain Bethell asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether when the crews of her Majesty's ships were paid in a silver currency, he would arrange to bring the rate of exchange at which the payment was made to them more into harmony with the current rate of exchange on any particular station; and whether he would consider the desirability of applying any surplus that might appear from the difference in the two rates of exchange to some purpose of character beneficial to the men of the Navy, so that they might reap the entire benefit of their pay. Mr. Jackson: The present arrangements with regard to the issue of dollars and rupees is that the rate is fixed annually on the average price of standard silver in the London market during the previous year. This system was arranged between the Treasury and the departments concerned some years ago. It is very difficult to form any idea as to the results to the State of these fluctuations in the rate of exchange. I have, however, looked at the profit and loss account of the Hong Kong Treasury Chest, and I find that on the ten years ending March 31, 1885, this account shows a dead loss of more than 11,000*l.*, arising from naval, military, and civil services taken together. The total gain or loss to the State arising from payments it has to make to soldiers, sailors, and civilians outside the United Kingdom is shown in the annual Treasury Chest account under the head of profit and loss. The result of the ten years ending March 31, 1885, was a net profit of somewhat over 8,000*l.* which has been paid into the Exchequer. The profit and loss accounts at the different stations are not published separately.

HONORARY SURGEONS IN INDIA.

MR. LAWSON asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that under a Government resolution, dated Bombay, Jan. 12, 1881, it was ruled that no more medical subordinates would be promoted to honorary commissions unless they had obtained medical diplomas; that three warrant medical officers came to England under this rule, and after much study and expense obtained English medical diplomas, and that on their return to India the rule was abrogated by the decision that no further promotions would be made to the rank of honorary surgeon; and whether, considering the circumstances under which they acted, he would take steps to procure their promotion to the honorary commissioned rank under the rule of January 1881.

Sir J. Gorst: Prior to July 1814, a diploma was, as stated in the question, one, but only one, of the several qualifications requisite for selection for the rank of honorary surgeon. At that date, on a reorganisation of the subordinate medical establishment, the selection of warrant officers for the post of honorary surgeon was put an end to on public grounds, but instead certain other privileges were conferred on the department to which the warrant officers belonged. There is in the opinion of the Secretary of State no reason for making an exception in the case of the three officers referred to.

GOLD AND SILYER COMMISSION

THE following Treasury minute dated Sept. 6, on the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals, has been laid before Parliament:—

The First Lord and the Chancellor of the Exchequer call the attention of the Board to the third report of the Royal Commission upon the Depression of Trade, recommending that a special inquiry into the group of questions which relate to the currency should be set on foot and conducted under an order of reference carefully prepared, so as to include all branches of the subject.

The necessity for such an inquiry as the Commission suggested is confirmed by the evidence of anxiety widely felt both here and in India; and the First Lord and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, considering that the advice of the distinguished men who constituted the Commission is entitled to the utmost consideration, propose to advise her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission of inquiry into the recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals shown by the decrease in the gold price of silver.

I. It would be the duty of the Commission to investigate the causes of these changes.

And especially to inquire whether they are due—

(1) To the depreciation of silver; or

(2) To the appreciation of gold; or

(3) To both these causes.

2. If they should find the changes to be due to the depreciation of silver, they would then inquire whether such depreciation arises from increase of supply or diminution of demand, or from both, and they would endeavour to ascertain the proportions in which these different causes have operated.

3. If they should find the changes to be due to the appreciation of gold, they would inquire whether the appreciation arises from the diminution of supply or from increase of demand, or from both; and they would endeavour to ascertain the proportions in which these different causes have operated.

4. Having regard to these different causes and their respective effects, they would next inquire what has been the bearing of the changes in the value of the precious metals on the following matters of practical business:—

I.—India—

(*a*) Upon the remittances of the Government of India.

1. For payments on old or fixed contracts.

2. For payments on new or current contracts.

(*b*) Upon the persons in India who have to make remittances home in gold.

(*c*) Upon the producers, merchants, and taxpayers of India.

(*d*) Upon merchants and manufacturers at home who trade with India.

II.—The United Kingdom—

(*a*) Upon the trade of the United Kingdom with other silver-using countries.

(*b*) Upon the foreign trade of the United Kingdom generally.

(*c*) Upon the internal trade and industry of the United Kingdom.

5. If the Commission should come to the conclusion that the aforesaid changes in the values of the precious metals are causing permanent or important evils or inconveniences to any of the interests above referred to, it would be their duty then to inquire whether it is possible to suggest any remedies within the power of the Legislature or the Government, by it self or in concert with other Powers, which would be effectual in removing or palliating the evils or inconveniences thus caused without injustice to other interests and without causing other evils or inconveniences equally great.

6. Lastly, if the Commission are of opinion that this is possible, they would state the precise form which such remedies should take and the manner in which they should be applied.

My lords concur, and on learning that it is her Majesty's pleasure to issue the Commission, they will give directions for preparation of the necessary documents.

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MR. PARNELL AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

The *Freeman's Journal* published on Tuesday, Sept. 7, simultaneously with the *New York Tribune* and other leading papers in the United States, Mr. Parnell's views on the Irish question as expressed by the Nationalist leader to Mr. T. P. Gill, M.P., at a recent interview. Mr. Parnell believes that the position of the National question grows in strength and in interest from day to day in Britain. The desire for information in England is constantly on the increase. The Liberal party is being adequately organized. Meetings in support of Irish autonomy will be held in every part of Great Britain. Special attention will be paid to the composition and distribution of suitable literature, and the enemy will find themselves met and counter-worked at every point. So far Mr. Parnell is much pleased with the results of the session, which has been occupied with a most important series of Irish debates, which have completely altered the tone of the Government. On the nature of his Land Bill Mr. Parnell said:—"It will be a measure for permitting leaseholders to apply for a judicial rent. It will provide for a revision on the basis of prices of all judicial rents fixed previous to the fall in prices. It will also give the court power to stay proceedings in ejectments on certain conditions. With the help of such a measure I should hope that the stress of this winter might be overcome. I consider the concession to me by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of facilities for the introduction and discussion of my Bill as a turning-point in the crisis, the importance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate."

The prospect of coercion Mr. Parnell believes would depend on the amount of agrarian crime during the winter, and that would depend on the landlords, on whom the change in the attitude of the Government would undoubtedly, produce a moral effect. If there should continue to be a prospect of numerous evictions he will not hesitate to make a strong appeal to the generosity of America for the support of the evicted. The knowledge that they would be supported would deter many landlords from proceeding to the last extremity, and would assist the tenants in obtaining fair terms, and tend to prevent that desperation which produces crime. The appointment of General Buller, he believes to be injudicious, a military officer not being likely to succeed in restoring social order where experienced magistrates have failed. "The Tory scheme of Land Purchase, he thinks would be far more risky for the British taxpayer than that proposed by Mr. Gladstone. The fact that Mr. Gladstone was about to settle the National question at the same time as the land question would have won over the national sentiment; and the Government would have had the co-operation of all classes in Ireland in obtaining the payment of all obligations incurred under the scheme. Proposals to settle the land question only, and to compel, as the Tories would do, tenants to become purchasers of holdings at extravagant prices would, by reuniting the national sentiment, and bringing Irish tenants into constant collision with the English Government collecting the tax, destroy the strongest security the British taxpayer would have for the repayment of his loan. As to the promised Commission, he pronounces "the old device of bribing Ireland with English capital" the greatest folly of a Tory Government—an expenditure absolutely useless, as it would not turn people from their national purpose. "We don't want English capital in Ireland. We want to be allowed to keep the capital we have, five-sixths of which Irish banks are now investing in English enterprises." The proposed harbour of refuge he condemns as useless, and all the work should properly be undertaken by an Irish Parliament. If the Tories insist on carrying out such a policy, it will throw a further immense obstacle between the British Parliament and the discharge of British business, and will in the end be one of the strongest arguments with Englishmen for permitting the Irish to manage their own affairs.

Mr. Parnell presided on Wednesday, September 8, at a dinner given by the Irish Parliamentary party at the Charing-cross Hotel, to Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., on the occasion of his departure for America. He said the Irish question was as simple as A B C. It lay in the recognition of Irish nationality and the right of Ireland to be a nation. The right of Bulgaria to nationality had been recognized. Why should Ireland's right to nationhood be denied? In Mr. Parnell's judgment it was only denied because people did not understand the bearing of the question. They seemed to think that Ireland a nation was a sort of treasonable expression. He did not recognize any treasonable expression; it was a matter of prejudice. Irishmen, Mr. Parnell went on to say, whether they were Protestants or Catholics, were Irishmen, and they could not make themselves Englishmen, and they had far better throw in their lot with the rest of their countrymen. He did not mean to say it was not the right and duty of Great Britain to take every security for the future welfare of the Protestants, and he believed the Catholics of Ireland would cheerfully give any guarantees that could be reasonably demanded. But that was not the first duty of Great Britain. The first duty of Great Britain was to see that the principles of Government upon which her greatness had been founded and based—namely, the rule of people by the people for the people—should have effect in Ireland as it had effect in England. That was her first great duty, but, concurrently with that duty, if they liked, let her see that the Protestants of Ireland had fair play. He believed that the Protestants of Ireland would have fair play. He did not think that any of them, or any number of them, really supposed anything else. Some few Orangemen, when they were beating their drums in the month of July, might imagine that something terrible was going to happen to them if the majority of Irishmen ruled; but as regards the Orangemen he did not consider that that opinion prevailed among any large number of them. He thought it was confined to a few, and that it was only nurtured by whisky and bigotry. Well, now, if that opinion was only confined to a few, why should England pause in her great measure of justice for Ireland? What was there in history which indicated that it was likely that the Nationalists of Ireland would oppress the minority? The teaching of history showed, as regards the treatment of Protestants by Catholics in Ireland, that they had always been remarkable for their tolerance; and he was convinced that the Catholic majority would not ill-treat the Protestant minority. In conclusion, Mr. Parnell expressed a belief that, with the co-operation of Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party, they would ere long bring about a peaceful solution of the Irish question, and that they would find the Irish a united people, whose nationality had at length, after a long and severe struggle, been recognized.

INDIAN EXCHANGES.

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI, writing from the National Liberal Club, sends the following letter to the *Times*:—

I hope you will kindly allow me to make a few observations upon Indian exchanges.

I shall first describe the mode of operation of an export transaction from India. In order to trace the effect of the exchange only, I take all other circumstances to remain the same—i. *e.*, any other circumstances, such as of supply and demand, &c., which affect prices.

I take an illustration in its simplest form. Suppose I lay out Rs. 10,000, to export 100 bales of cotton to England. I then calculate, taking exchange into consideration, what price in England will enable me to get back my Rs. 10,000, together with a fair profit—say, 10 per cent.—making altogether Rs. 11,000. Suppose I take exchange at 2s. per rupee, and find that 6d. per lb. will bring back to me in remittance as much silver as would make up Rs.11,000, I then instruct my agent in England to sell with a limit of 6d. per lb., and to remit the proceeds in silver, this being the simplest form of the transaction. The result of the transaction, if it turned out as intended, will be that the cotton sold at 6d. per lb. will bring back to me Rs.11,000, and the transaction will be completed.

Now, I take a transaction when exchange is 1s. 4d. instead of 2s. per rupee. I lay out Rs. 10,000 for 100 bales of cotton, all other circumstances remaining the same, I calculate that I can get back my Rs. 10,000, and 10 per c

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FOR SEPTEMBER, 1886.

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AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with larger movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

		Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11		45	0
Do.	half-hunting, like illustration 10	50	0
Do.	crystal faced, like illustration 12	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12		60	0
Do.	hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do.	half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do.	half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do.	hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do.	crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial		175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled		200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial		150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer		350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety	from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds	from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

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00 Treacher's Old Pale Cognac, a choice Matured Spirit	"	33	0
0 Treacher's Pale Cognac, a good "Peg" Brandy	"	28	0

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1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100	Rs.	5	0	7. Imperial	per 100	Rs.	3 0
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3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	"	"	4	0	9. Prince of Wales	"	"	2 0
4.	Finos (Lady)	"	"	3	0	10. Prince Boris	"	"	2 0
5.	Bosphorus	"	"	3	8	11. Victoria	"	"	1 8
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N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitze Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

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Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs.	12	0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs. 6 0
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(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fine quality.)

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Medium	"	"	2	8	Virginia Bird's Eye	"	"	3 0

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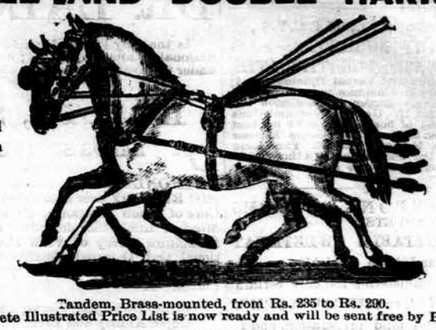

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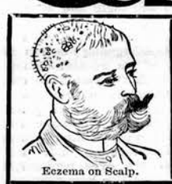

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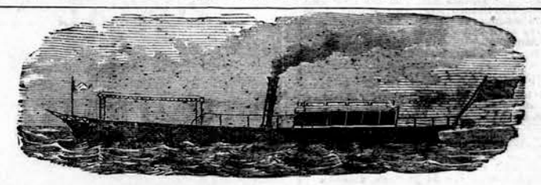

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